

C 4613 (3) DORKING AND HORLEY  
Survey

DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of

THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the year

1950

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West Hill House,

West Hill,

Epsom.

August, 1951.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Dorking & Horley Rural District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit an annual report for the year 1950, which has been prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 112/50. Under the same cover will be found the annual report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

I feel justified in reporting that healthy conditions prevailed in this district during the year. The death rate was the lowest yet recorded; the infant mortality rate remained at a low level; and the death rate for tuberculosis, though higher than last year, remained below the average of previous years.

Regarding infectious diseases, for the second year in succession there were no cases of diphtheria, and for the third successive year no cases of typhoid or paratyphoid fevers. Cases of scarlet fever, of whooping cough, and in particular of measles were notified in considerable numbers, but there were no deaths from these diseases. The occurrence of four cases of poliomyelitis, two of which were fatal, was a disturbing epidemiological feature of the year.

The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector gives a more complete record of the work of his department than in any previous year. He and his staff are to be congratulated on the evident keenness and efficiency with which they have carried out their varied duties relating to public health and housing.

I am most grateful to the Council for the consideration which they have shown to me on many occasions, and to Officers of other departments of the Council's staff for assistance and advice which they have given during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE

Medical Officer of Health



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DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

✓ Cyrus Ive, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Housing Officer

x xx xxx Eric A. Atkinson, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector

x N.E. Whitby, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (Resigned 31.3.50.)  
L.J. Foster, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.I.S.E. (Appointed 10.7.50.)  
K. Tyler, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (Appointed 1.5.50.)

Sanitary Inspector's Assistant

W.R. Gilling ... ... ... (Resigned 31.3.50.)

Housing Assistant

K.G. Cooper, A.I.Hsg., A.R.San.I., (Appointed 1.3.50.)

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Senior Clerk: C.H. Argont.  
Shorthand/Typist: Miss F.I. Gardiner.  
Tolophonist: Miss M.E. Hamper.

Chief Sanitary Inspector's Clerical Staff:

Chief Clerk: B.C. Kennedy.  
Shorthand/Typists: Miss M. Moody  
Mrs. E. Wilson (Appointed 16.1.50.)  
Clerk: Miss M. Worsell.  
Rodent Operators: C. Jordan (Eastern Area)  
W.J. Woodard (Western Area) (Appointed 19.6.50.)

✓ (The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Borough of Epsom and Ewell and the Dorking and Leatherhead Urban Districts).

x Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

xx Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate in Sanitary Science applied to Public Buildings and Works.

xxx Ollott Silver Medalist 1945.

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STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (acres) ....	....	....	....	....	53,791
Population (Census 1931)...	....	....	....	....	18,485
Population (Estimated mid-year 1950).	....	....	....	....	25,940
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Books at 31st December, 1950	....	....	....	....	7,595
Rateable value at 31st December, 1950	....	....	....	....	235,021
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ....	....	....	....	....	£930

The Rural District consists of a rectangular-shaped area of approximately 85 square miles and is comprised of the Parishes of Abinger, Betchworth, Buckland, Capel, Charlwood, Headley, Holmwood, Horley, Leigh, Newdigate, Ockley and Wotton.

PARISHES COMPRISING THE DISTRICT, WITH AREA

NUMBER OF HOUSES, AND RATEABLE VALUE

Parish	Area (Acres)	No. of houses (Dec. 1950)	Rateable Value (Dec. 1950).
Abinger	7,481	569	16,863
Betchworth	2,562	458	14,248
Buckland	1,362	208	8,284
Capel	5,694	688	19,335
Charlwood	6,901	770	31,172
Headley	1,640	142	5,386
Holmwood	3,749	283	9,829
Horley	7,449	3,389	102,015
Leigh	3,419	233	6,564
Newdigate	4,744	383	9,335
Ockley	3,400	270	6,861
Wotton	5,390	202	5,129
TOTALS	53,791	7,595	235,021



1. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

<u>Live Births:</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Total Live Births	433	227	206	) Birth rate per 1,000
Legitimate	415	220	195	) Population
Illegitimate	18	7	11	16.7
<u>Still Births:</u>				
Total Still Births	.5	-	5	) Still Birth rate per
Legitimate	3	-	3	1,000 Live and Still
Illegitimate	2	-	2	Births 11.4
<u>Deaths (net)</u>	255	125	130	Crude Death Rate 9.8
<u>Deaths of infants under 1 year of age</u>				
Total infant deaths	9	5	4	
Legitimate	9	5	4	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births				20.8
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				21.7
Death Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				-
<u>Deaths from Puerporal Causes</u>				
			<u>Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births</u>	
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis		-	-	
Other maternal causes		1	2.27	
<u>Deaths from:-</u>				
Measles (all ages)		-		
Whooping Cough (all ages)		-		
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)		-		
Nooplasm (Cancer etc.) (all ages)	39			

Table I shows a comparison of the vital statistics of the year for the district with those for England and Wales.

Table II shows a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1933 with figures for England and Wales during the same period.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 433 of which 227 were males and 206 were females, representing a birth rate of 16.7 per 1,000 population. A comparability factor (0.99) has been supplied by the Registrar General, allowing for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas, for use when comparing the local rate with those of other districts. After application of the factor the birth rate is reduced to 16.5. The local rate is showing a tendency to settle after its considerable fluctuation in the previous ten years. It shows a marked increase on the average for the period 1933-1940. Five still births were registered during the year, giving a still birth rate of 0.19 compared with a rate of 0.37 per 1,000 population for England and Wales.



### DEATHS

The deaths registered in the area after correction for inward and outward transfers numbered 255, representing a crude death rate of 9.8 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, compared with the figure of 11.6 for England and Wales. The local death rate of 9.8 is reduced by the application of a comparability factor (0.92) to 9.0. The local rate has remained very constant for the past four years at a considerably lower level than in the period 1933-1940. This year's figure is the lowest recorded death rate for this district since its constitution. The average age at death of males was 66 years and of females 68 years. Deaths in hospital or residential institutions amounted to 44 per cent of the total.

### INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 9, of which 5 were males and 4 females. The infant mortality rate for the year was 20.8 per 1,000 live births. Six deaths occurred within 28 days of birth, and 3 of these within 1 day. The rate is slightly above last year's, but is still considerably below the figure for England and Wales.

Causes of death were as follows:- Congenital defects 2, Prematurity 1, Birth Injury 1, Pneumonia 2, Atelectasis 1, Asphyxia inhalation of vomit 1, Jaundice of the Newborn 1.

### POPULATION

The excess of births over deaths was 178. The Registrar General's estimate of population rose from 25,140 in 1949 to 25,940, an increase of 800. The preliminary report on the 1951 Census indicates that this estimate is slightly high, and gives the total population of the district as 25,809. The preliminary report does not give the population of individual parishes.

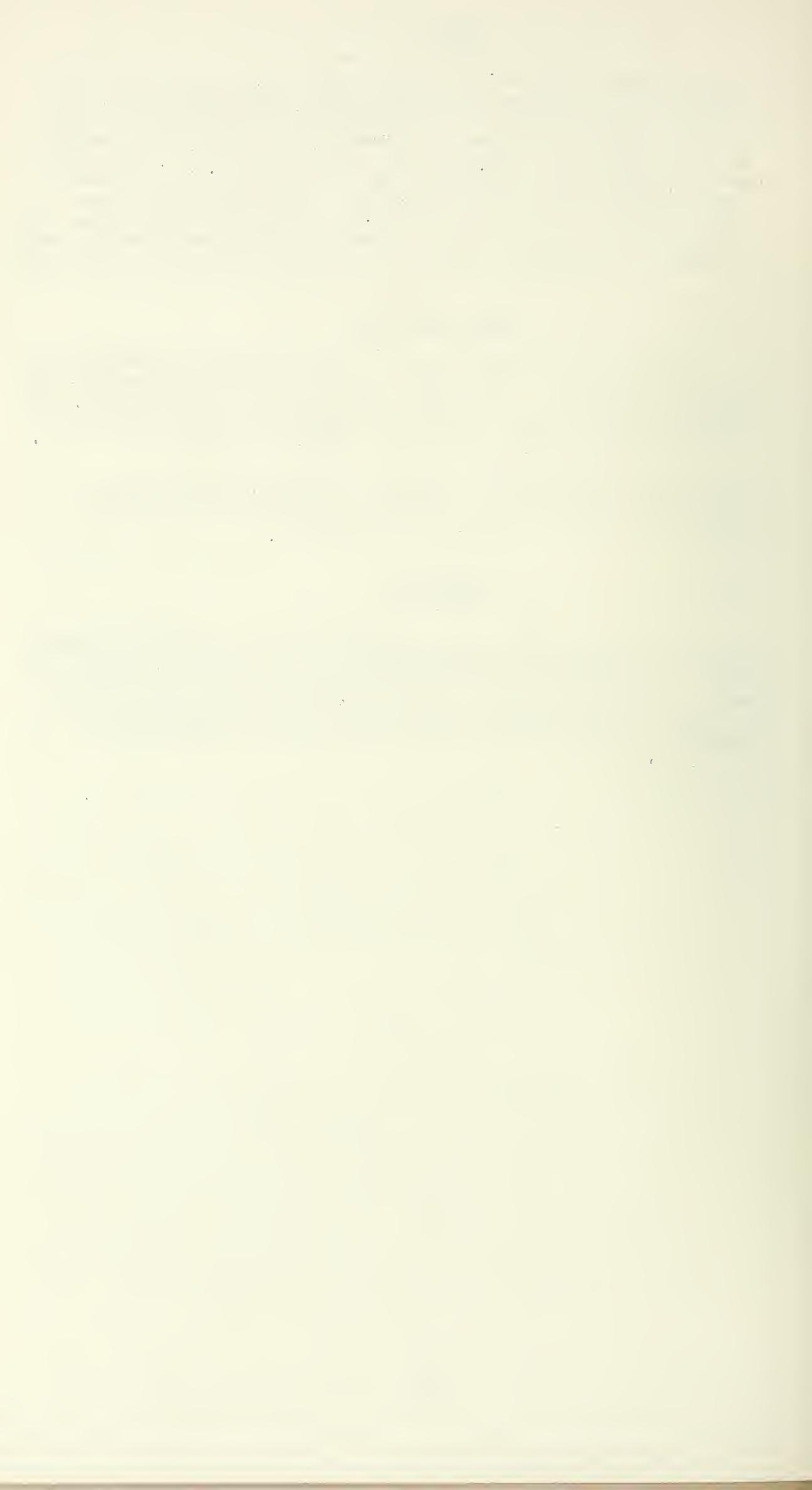


TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN  
DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL  
MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1950

	England and Wales	Dorking and Horley District
<u>Rates per 1,000 Home Population</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live Births	15.8	16.7
Still Births	0.37	0.19
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes	11.6	9.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	-
Whooping Cough	0.01	-
Diphtheria	0.00	-
Tuberculosis	0.36	0.34
Influenza	0.10	-
Smallpox	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.02	0.08
Pneumonia	0.46	0.38
<u>NOTIFICATIONS (corrected)</u>		
Typhoid Fever	0.00	-
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	-
Meningococcal infections	0.03	-
Scarlet Fever	1.50	1.62
Whooping Cough	3.60	3.47
Diphtheria	0.02	-
Erysipelas	0.17	0.12
Smallpox	0.00	-
Measles	8.39	10.14
Pneumonia	0.70	0.42
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Paralytic Non-Paralytic	0.13 0.05
Food Poisoning	0.17	0.12
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>		
Deaths under 1 year of age	29.8	20.8
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age	1.9	-
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</u>		
Notifications (corrected) of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	5.81	-
Maternal Mortality:		
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	0.12	-
Other Maternal Causes	0.69	2.27



TABLE II

## COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Period	Average Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 Population. (Annual Rates 1941-1950)		Average Annual Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population (Annual Rates 1941-1950)		Average Annual Death Rate of Children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 Live Births (Annual Rates 1941-1950)
	England and Wales	Dorking and Horley	England and Wales	Dorking and Horley	
1933-1940	14.9	14.1	12.2	12.0	57.1
1941	14.2	14.1	12.9	11.9	59
1942	15.8	18.5	11.6	12.9	49
1943	16.5	17.5	12.1	12.6	49
1944	17.6	19.3	11.6	12.2	46
1945	16.1	15.8	11.4	11.9	46
1946	19.1	18.4	11.5	11.9	43
1947	20.5	21.0	12.0	10.0	41
1948	17.9	16.6	10.8	10.1	31
1949	16.7	16.3	11.7	10.0	32
1950	15.8	16.7	11.6	9.8	29.8
					20.8

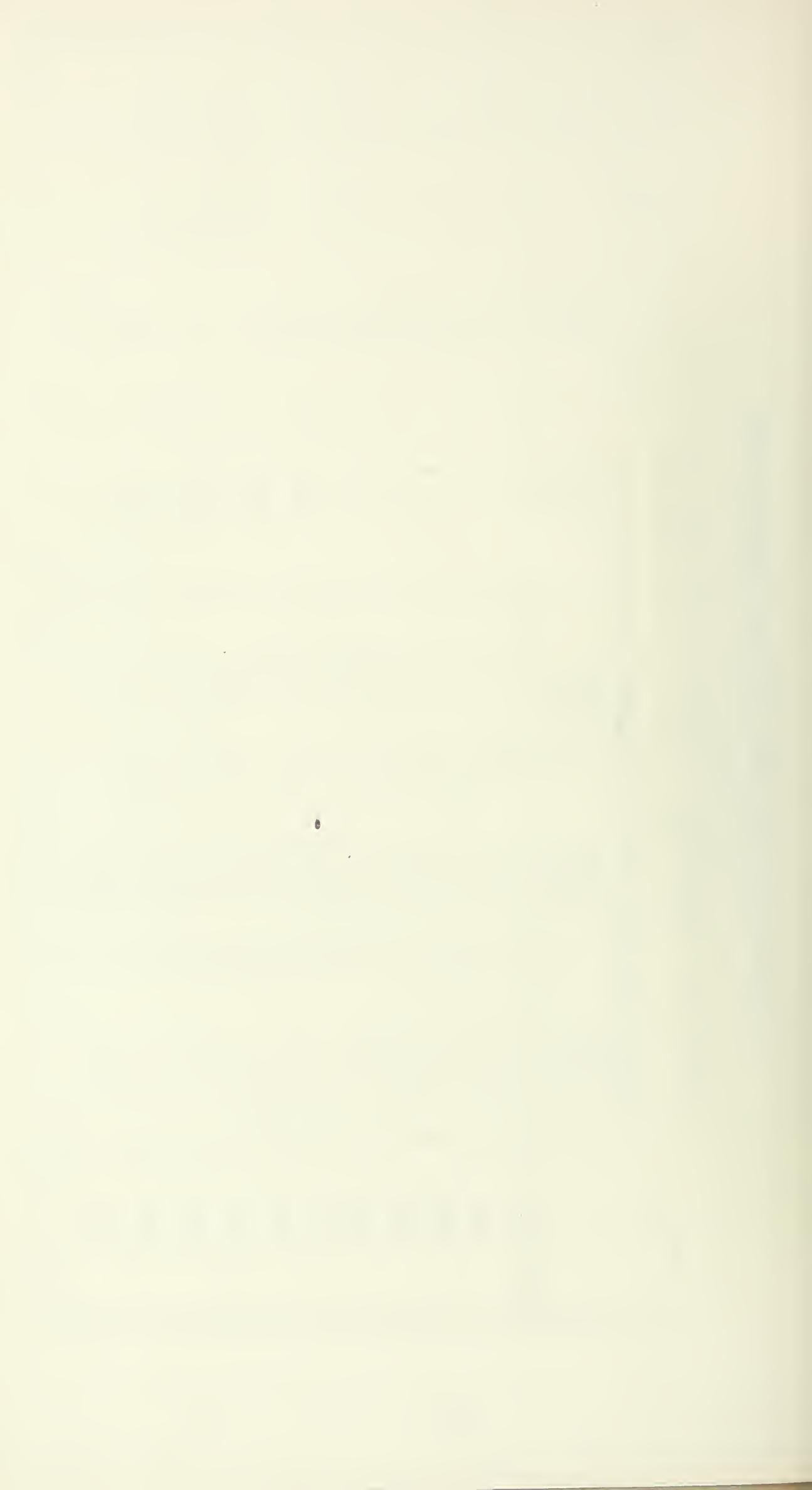


TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT

	M	F	TOTAL
1. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	5	2	7
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	2	2
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	2
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	2	2	4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	3	-	3
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	4	4
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	5	5
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	13	10	23
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	1	-	1
16. Diabetes.	-	4	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.	12	20	32
18. Coronary disease, angina.	14	9	23
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	5	4	9
20. Other heart disease.	19	26	45
21. Other circulatory disease.	5	2	7
22. Influenza.	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia.	2	8	10
24. Bronchitis.	7	3	10
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	1	1	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	2	-	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis.	-	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.	3	-	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	1	1
31. Congenital malformations.	1	1	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	15	20	35
33. Motor vehicle accidents.	2	-	2
34. All other accidents.	6	3	9
35. Suicide.	5	1	6
36. Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-
	125	130	255



## 2. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

### LABORATORY FACILITIES

Laboratories available to medical practitioners are situated at the East Surrey Hospital, Redhill, and St. John's Hospital, Redhill. Examinations of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases can be referred to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council situated at West Hill House, Epsom. This laboratory also undertakes bacteriological examinations of samples of water supplies, milk and food, including ice-cream.

### AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service.

In accidents in the home or elsewhere or in sudden illness in streets and public places, any responsible person may call the ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone use local Emergency Calling System). Normal maternity cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications, or where birth is imminent, will not normally be moved without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife who should travel with the patient in the ambulance. The removal of other cases of illness or accident will be arranged by the hospital concerned or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient. For private removals a written request accompanied by a doctor's certificate, should be made to the County Medical Officer for his consideration. Providing that these requirements are fulfilled, no charge will be made to users,

The main ambulance station for the area is the Smallfields section of the Redhill County Hospital (Telephone Smallfield 271) with sub-stations at Victoria Road, Horley and at the Fire Station, Dorking. Calls for the use of an ambulance in the parish of Headley will be answered from either the main ambulance station (Telephone Smallfields 271) or the Leatherhead Ambulance Station (Leatherhead 2373). For accidents or cases of sudden illness the local Emergency Calling System should be used.

### HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

Hospital accommodation, including that for infectious diseases is provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

### CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

CARE OF MOTHERS, YOUNG CHILDREN ETC. The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, immunisation and vaccination, ambulance and domestic help are the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration has been delegated to the Southern Divisional Health Sub-Committee and its officers, with headquarters in the Borough of Reigate.

I am indebted to the Divisional Medical Officer for the following information relating to clinics in the area.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Area Served	Centres Available	Time Held	
Abinger South	Ewhurst Vill. Hall.	1 & 3 Fridays	2 p.m.
Abinger North	Peaslake Old School Room, and Holly Bush, Holmbury St. Mary (Vol.)	2 & 4 Mons. 2 & 4 Fris.	2 p.m.
Betchworth & Buckland	The Vicarage, Betchworth (Voluntary)	1st Tues.	2 p.m.
Capel	Wesley Hall.	2 & 4 Thurs.	2 p.m.



### Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics (contd)

Charlwood	Parish Hall.	2 & 4 Weds.	2.p.m.
Headley	Congregational Schbol Room or Leatherhead Institute or Walton-on-the-Hill.	1 & 3 Tues. Fridays	2.p.m. 2.p.m.
Holmwood	Village Hall.	1 & 3 Thurs.	2.p.m.
Horley	Health Centre, Station Road.	Wednesdays Fridays	a.m. 2.p.m.
Leigh	Health Centre,(Voluntary)	2 & 4 Mons.	2.p.m.
Newdigate	Village Hall, (Voluntary)	3rd Tues.	2.p.m.
Ockley	Village Hall.	1 & 3 Fridays	2.p.m.
Salfords	Parish Hall	2 & 4 Tuesdays	2.p.m.
Wotton	Dene Street, Dorking, or Reading Room, Westcott.	Mons.& Weds. 2 & 4 mons.	2.p.m. 2.p.m.

### MINOR AILMENTS

Dene Street, Dorking.	Mons., a.m. Tues. p.m.
Technical Institute, Station Road, Horley.	Fri. a.m.

### ANTE-NATAL

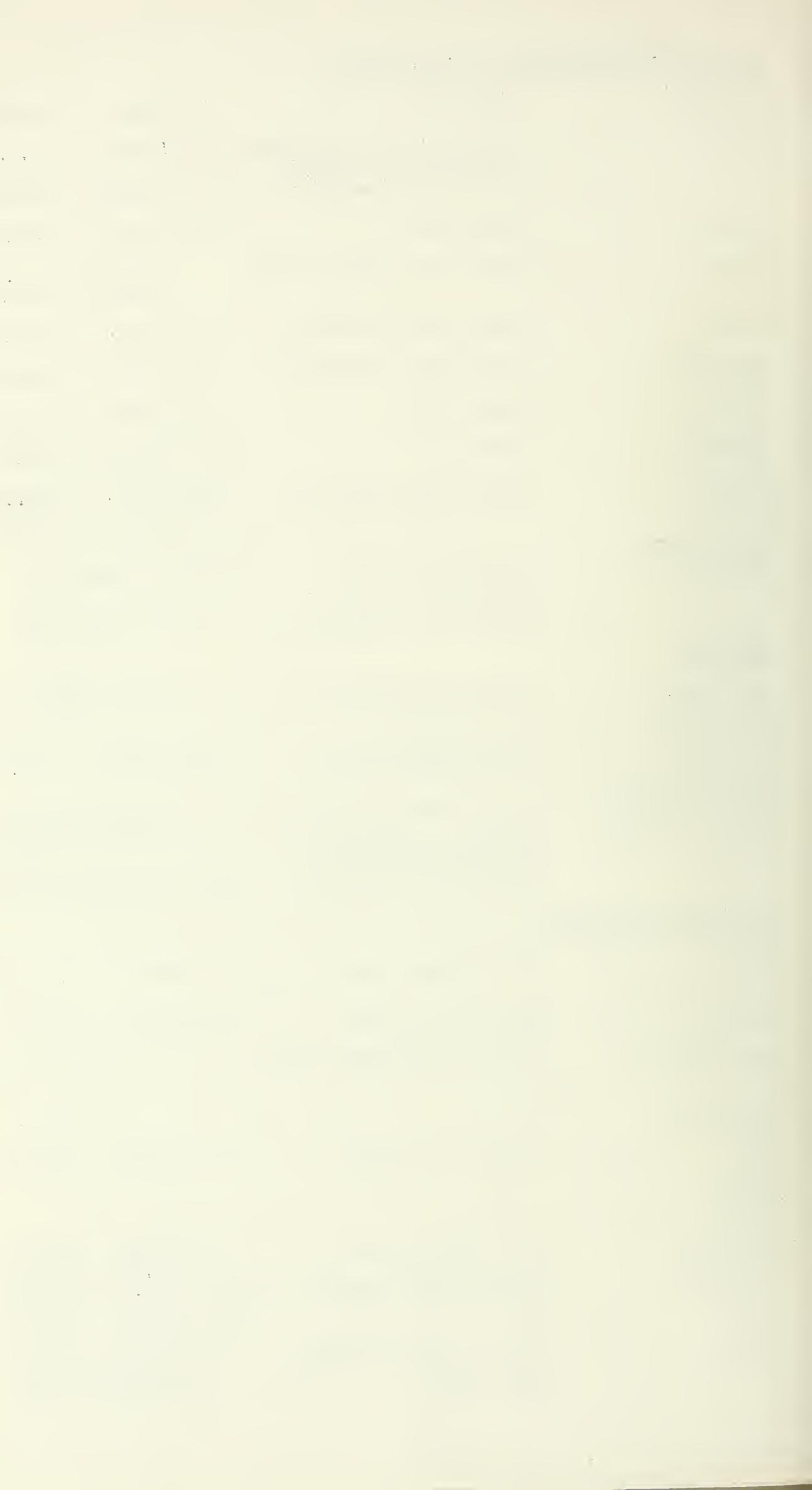
Area adjacent to Dorking.	Dorking County Hospital	Fridays 9.30.a.m.
Area adjacent to Horley	Welfare Centre, Station Road, Horley.	Wednesdays 2.p.m.
Area adjacent to Redhill & Reigate	Redhill County Hospital.	Fridays 1.30,p.m.
Parish of Headley	Institute, Leatherhead, or Epsom County Hospital, Dorking Road, Epsom.	1, 3 & 5 Tues. 1.30.p.m. Mons. & Thurs. 1.30.p.m.

### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Horley and adjacent area.	Health Centro, Horley.	1st Thursday	10.a.m.
Area adjacent to Dorking.	Dene Street, Dorking.	1st Wednesday	10.a.m.
Other parts of the district	At any Infant Welfare Clinic.		

### TUBERCULOSIS

Abinger	Dene Street, Dorking.	1 & 3 Fridays	10.a.m.
Capel	" "	"	
Ockley	" "	"	
Holmwood	" "	"	
Wotton	" "	"	
Buckland	Dene Street, Dorking	1 & 3 Fridays	10.a.m.
Betchworth	or	Thurs.	2.p.m.
Newdigate	la, Cecil Road, Redhill.	& every 2nd Thurs.	5.30.p.m.
Charlwood	Health Centre, Horley	2nd Wednesdays	10.a.m.
Horley	or	(	2.p.m.
Leigh	la, Cecil Road, Redhill.	(	2nd Thurs. 5.30.p.m.
Headley	Health Centre, 44, Waterloo Road, Epsom.	Tues. & Thurs.	2.p.m.
		3rd Thurs.	5.30.p.m.



## VENEREAL DISEASES

Redhill County Hospital,  
Earlswood Common.

Males: Mondays 5 - 7 p.m.  
Females: Wednesdays 5 - 7 p.m.

The Royal Surrey County  
Hospital, Guildford.

Males: Tues. & Fri. 5 - 7 p.m.  
Saturday 2.30 p.m.  
Females: Mondays 2 - 7 p.m.  
Thursday 9.30-11 a.m.

(And at the Out-patient Department of many London Hospitals)

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47

No action was taken by the Council under this section of the Act.

### 3. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### WATER SUPPLIES

##### Public Water Supplies

Water is distributed through the rural district by three Companies, two - Dorking Water Company Limited, and the East Surrey Water Company Limited, are statutory companies, and the third, the Hurtwood Water Company is a private company without statutory powers.

The Dorking Water Company obtains water from a series of wells sunk into the Folkestone beds on the western outskirts of Dorking. The East Surrey Water Company obtains most of its water from deep wells in the chalk of the North Downs, while the Hurtwood Water Company obtains water from deep bore holes in the greensand in Guildford Rural District.

The parishes served by the respective companies are as follows:-

Dorking Water Company: Capel, Holmwood and Ockley.

East Surrey Water Company: Betchworth, Buckland, Charlwood, Headley, Horley, Newdigate and Leigh.

Hurtwood Water Company: Abinger and part of the parish of Wotton.

The chemical and bacteriological quality of the water supplied by the three companies has remained consistently satisfactory and of a high standard of purity.

##### Private wells and springs

A number of premises are without a piped water supply, being dependent on wells, springs or rainwater storage. Many of these supplies have been sampled in the past few years, and have been found unsatisfactory.

##### Water Analysis

(a) Bacteriological examination - The number of samples taken for bacteriological examination was 47, the reports on which can be summarised as follows:-

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>SATISFACTORY</u>	<u>UNSATISFACTORY</u>
Dorking Water Company Limited	5	-
East Surrey Water Company Limited	12	1 (a)
Hurtwood Water Company	1	-
Wells	2	20
Springs	6	-

(a) This unsatisfactory report was found to be due to local contamination which was remedied by the renewal of a length of service pipe.



(b) Chemical examination - Six samples of water taken from sources other than piped supplies were submitted to chemical examination. Four from shallow wells were reported to be polluted, and one sample from a spring was reported to be satisfactory, although a small amount of iron was detected. One sample of spring water was taken for the purpose of testing for the presence of iron, with negative results.

Table I gives comparative analyses of the various sources of water supply.

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE CHEMICAL ANALYSES (Parts per 100,000)

<u>TEST</u>	<u>Dorking Water Company</u>	<u>East Surrey Water Company</u>	<u>Hurtwood Water Company</u>
Total solids (dried @ 180° C)	29.0	15.5	29.0
Combined chlorine	2.1	-	2.0
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride (NaCl)	3.5	2.2	3.3
NITRIC NITROGEN (NITRATES)	0.66	.58	0.64
NITROUS NITROGEN (NITRITES)	Nil	Less than 0.01	Nil
AMMONIACAL NITROGEN	Nil		Nil
ALBUMINOID NITROGEN	0.0010		0.0006
OXYGEN ABSORBED (4 hours @ 27° C)	0.009		0.020
LEAD OR COPPER	Nil	Nil	Nil
Temporary Hardness (equivalent to CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	11.5	3.5	12
Permanent Hardness (equivalent to CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	6.0	4.0	5
TOTAL HARDNESS (equivalent to CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	17.5	7.5	17

REMARKS

DORKING WATER COMPANY - The above results show this to be a water of good quality and there is no evidence of pollution.

EAST SURREY WATER COMPANY - The water is considered pure and wholesome in character and very suitable for public supply purposes.

HURTWOOD WATER COMPANY - The above results show this water to be of good quality and satisfactory for drinking purposes.

DISTRIBUTION OF PIPED WATER SUPPLIES

Estimated number of houses with a piped water supply	6,876
" " " " well	476
" " " " dependent on spring	151
" " " " with a rainwater storage facility	2
" " " " without proper water supply	9

During the year 1950, 143 premises were connected to piped water supplies as follows:-

	<u>x New Houses</u>		<u>Existing Houses</u>
	<u>Private</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>	
Dorking Water Company	-	30	3
East Surrey Water Company	27	50	8
Hurtwood Water Company	-	-	25
	27	80	36
	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>

x The term "new houses" includes flats in houses structurally altered during the year.

In addition to the above, Abinger Hammer School was connected to a private estate supply from Shore.



In the annual report for 1949 it was mentioned that the Council had under consideration schemes for the extension of water mains to areas where such extensions were urgently needed. During 1950 further progress was made, and following Ministry of Health approval, instructions were given for the preparation of the necessary guarantee agreements with the respective water companies. Unfortunately so far as the extensions in the Hurtwood Water Company's area have been held up by the proposed formation of the new Area Water Board to control water supplies in the area centring on Guildford. The Company have been asked not to enter into any schemes of a capital nature prior to the formation of the new Board. While the desire of the sponsors of the new board not to take over commitments entered into immediately prior to the formation of the Board can be appreciated, it is a matter for considerable regret that urgent extensions of water mains must be held up indefinitely. During the year, however, extension has been carried out in this area, viz. from Abinger Arms through Hollow Lane to Wotton School. Extensions of mains were also made in Capel and Wotton and are described below.

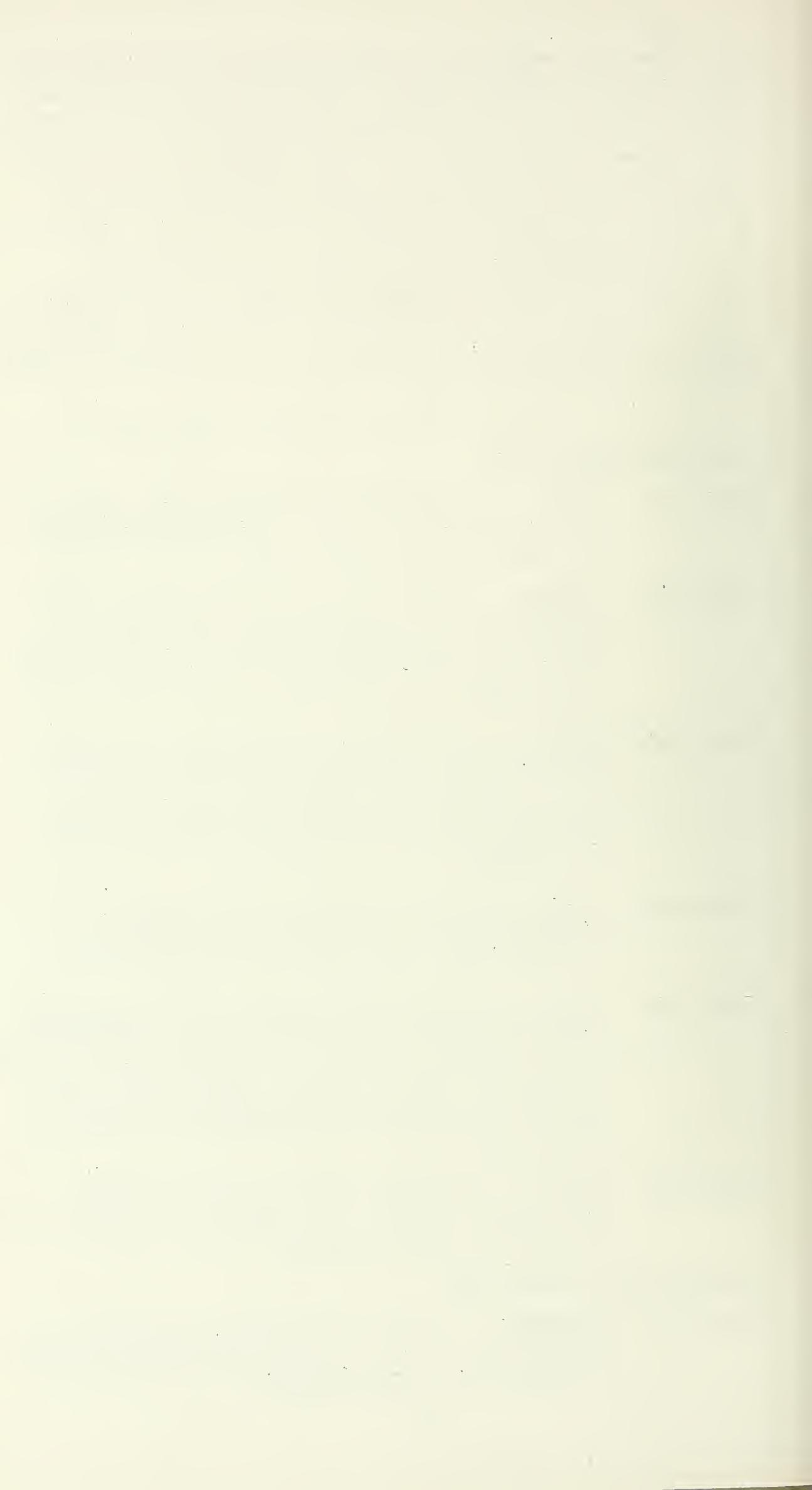
Details of the projected water main extensions are as follows:-

#### DORKING WATER COMPANY'S AREA

- Scheme No.1.      OCKLEY - To extend the existing water main in Weare Street southwards a distance of 700 yards from Stylehurst by means of a four inch main to serve eleven dwellings at an estimated capital cost of £1,149,
- Scheme No.2.      ABINGER - To extend the existing water main at Oakwood Hill, westwards, a distance of 400 yards by means of a four inch main to serve ten dwellings at an estimated cost of £616. (Note this extension will also serve the site at Oakwood Hill on which the Council plan to erect six houses during 1951).
- Scheme No.3.      ABINGER - To extend the existing water main at Oakwood Hill, eastwards, a distance of 2,000 yards by means of a four inch main as far as Paynes Green, and then by means of a three inch main a distance of 800 yards as far as Wattlehurst Farm. The total capital cost is estimated to be £4,087, and the whole extension will serve twenty-six dwellings.
- Scheme No.4.      OCKLEY - To extend from the existing main in Mole Street a three inch main through Pisley Lane, westwards, a distance of 1,000 yards i.e. as far as Holdenbrook at an estimated capital cost of £1,046 to serve six houses.
- Scheme No.5.      CAPEL - An extension eastwards from Capel Church through Vicarage Lane, part in four inch and part in three inch to Rushetts Cottages a distance of 1,000 yards, at an estimated capital cost of £1,046 to serve 31 houses. (Note - The four inch portion of this extension was carried out in 1950 and replaced the existing service pipe which had, because of the completion of the new Broadwood Cottages housing site, become inadequate).
- Scheme No.7.      CAPEL - An extension southwards from the Anstiebury reservoir, by means of a three inch pipe, as far as Minnickfold, a distance of 1,600 yards, at an estimated cost of £2,189 to serve 13 dwellings.

#### EAST SURREY WATER COMPANY'S AREA

- Scheme No.1.      BETCHWORTH - From the existing main at Weirmead Farm, an extension by means of a four inch pipe, eastwards, as far as Gadbrook Farm a distance of 734 yards at an estimated cost of £1,000 to serve five dwellings.



Scheme No.2.

CHARLWOOD - From the existing main at Westfield Common an extension by means of a three inch pipe southwards through Bonnets Lane, a distance of 572 yards, to serve eleven dwellings at an estimated cost of £550. (Note - In view of the delay which appeared inevitable in the implementation of this scheme, and of the condition of the wells at five houses, the Council agreed (with the full co-operation of the owner concerned) to erect two stand-pipes on the private service pipe which passes through Bonnets Lane to Orchard End. Although subsequently three of the owners declined to take advantage of this temporary scheme, the work was expected to be put in hand early in 1951).

Scheme No.3.  
Supplementary  
to the Council's  
original  
proposal.

HORLEY - Following representations to the Council on the quantity of the water supply (from shallow wells) serving five houses in the Haroldslea area, the Council accepted in principle the provision of a supply by means of a three quartor inch service pipe at an estimated cost of £668, but at the time of writing this report the scheme was undergoing further consideration in order if possible to reduce the cost, and also to reopon with the ownors concerned the question of a financial contribution.

HURTWOOD WATER COMPANY'S AREA

Scheme No.1.

ABINGER - From the existing main at Forest Green an extension southwards by means of a three inch pipe, to Mayes Green, a distance of 1,700 yards, at an estimated capital cost of £1,285, to serve 10 dwellings.

Scheme No.2.

From the existing main at Walliswood Green, a two inch service pipe eastwards along Slandon Lane and then northwards through Trap Lane a distance of 1,000 yards at an estimated capital cost of £511 to serve twelve houses.

Scheme No.3.

ABINGER - From the existing main at Forest Groen an extension northwards by means of a four inch pipe to Upfolds Farm, a distance of 2,640 yards at an estimated capital cost of £2,369 to 15 dwellings.

Scheme No.6.

WOTTON - From the existing main at Abinger Common a three inch main extension eastwards to Friday Street a distance of 880 yards to serve 11 housos at an estimated cost of £968.

Scheme No.7.

WOTTON - From the existing main at Abinger Hatch a three inch main northwards through Hollow Lane to Manor Farm a distance of 2,500 yards to serve 24 dwellings at an estimated cost of £3,000.

Scheme No.8.

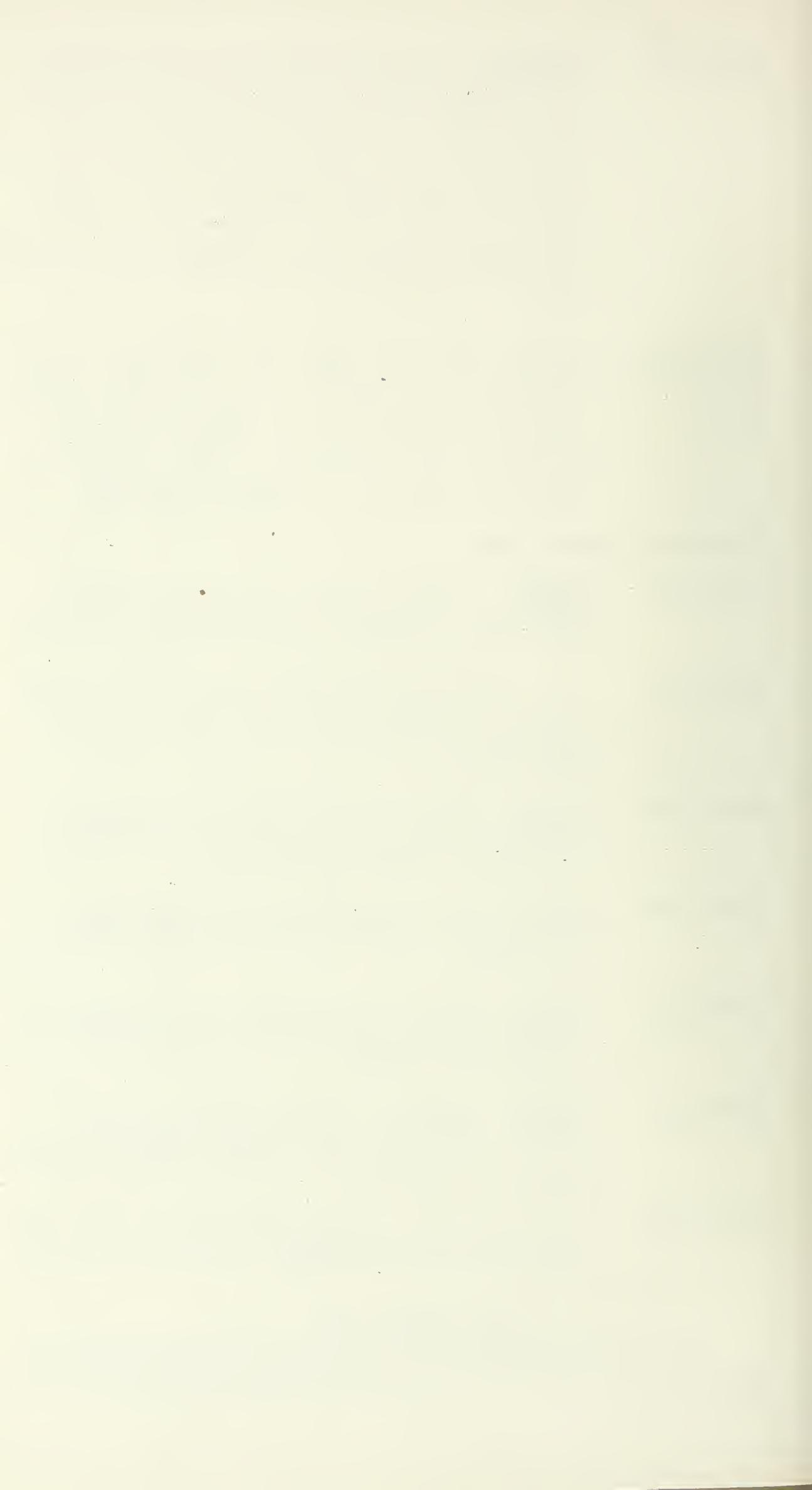
ABINGER - From the existing main in Felday Road an extension northwards to Abinger Hammer and thence eastwards to Paddington Mill Cottages a distance of 1,230 yards by a four inch main to serv 37 dwollings at an estimated cost of £1,476.

Scheme No.8a.

From Raikos Farm, northwards to The Dene, by a three inch main a distance of approximately 1,200 yards to serve 28 dwellings at a cost of £1,043.

PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS

There are two swimming pools in the district to which the public are admitted, and to which visits of inspection and supervision were made during the year.



## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Six of the twelve parishes in the rural district are provided with systems of main drainage, a short description of each installation being as follows:-

HORLEY - The parish of Horley is served by a comprehensive scheme of sewerage, discharging to a modern treatment plant at Lee Street, Horley. The sewerage system is a separate one, dealing exclusively with sewage as distinct from a combined system in which surface water and sewage are conveyed in the same pipe. The treatment plant includes automatic electric pumps, settling tanks, rotary sprinkler, filters, humus tanks and sludge drying beds, and deals with a dry weather flow of approximately 370,000 gallons per day. An electrically operated pumping station at Salfords capable of dealing with more than 200,000 gallons per day discharges to the Lee Street works. There are also two smaller pumping stations, one at Meadow Croft Close, which lifts sewage from a group of maisonettes into the sewer in Balcombe Road, and a similar pumping station on the Horley Gardens Estate which lifts the sewage from a group of huts into the sewer in Wolverton Gardens.

Samples of effluent from the Horley Sewage Works did not comply with the requirements of the Thames Conservancy Board. The cause was the discharge of gas liquor from Horley Gas Works into the Council's sewers which exerted an inhibitory effect on the bacterial life of the rotary filters. As an alternative to renewing all the filter media, experimental work involving re-circulation of the filter effluent back to the main pumping station for retreatment was undertaken. While this has effected some improvement in the condition of the filters, further progress will not be possible until either the discharge of gas liquor into the sewers is discontinued, or arrangements have been made to control the flow, and to effect a reduction in the strength of the liquor. The South Eastern Gas Board has undertaken to meet some of the expenditure involved in the experimental work.

One extension of the sewerage system in Horley was made in 1950, lengthening the existing sewer in Meath Green Lane a distance of 750 feet to serve 9 houses at an estimated cost of £1,030. An extension of the surface water sewer was found to be necessary in connection with the erection of Council houses on Cooks land, the existing surface water disposal arrangements being inadequate to deal with the flow from the Estate when it is fully developed. The construction of a new length of 24" diameter surface water sewer northwards from Horley Row and discharging to the Burstow Stream was undertaken, the length of the new surface water sewer being 2,390 feet.

BETCHWORTH - In Betchworth a portion of the parish has been seweraged by a gravitational system discharging to an electrically operated pumping plant in Wonham Lane, whence sewage is lifted into the sewers of the Dorking Urban District Council. A smaller portion of the parish i.e. Strood Green area, discharges gravitationally into the Urban District Council's sewer at Brockham. The Dorking Urban Council treat the sewage at their disposal works by agreement entered into at the time of the dissolution of the late Reigate Rural District.

CAPEL - The parish of Capel has a smaller and much older system of sewerage, serving the built-up area of the village and Beare Green. The sewers discharge gravitationally to a treatment plant comprising settlement tanks, pumping plant and four filter beds. Some proportion of the sewage after settlement is treated by broad irrigation.

The Council have agreed in principle to extend the sewers in the White Hart Estate and Misbrooks Green areas, but no progress was possible during 1950 in implementing this decision.



HOLMWOOD - The parish of Holmwood is covered by a fairly extensive system of sewerage discharging to a small treatment works near Henfold Lane. Treatment is by a settling tank and two rotary filters. A small extension of approximately 200 yards of 6" sewer was constructed during 1950 to serve the new housing site in the Warwick Close, Folly Lane area.

OCKLEY - The parish of Ockley is served by two small disposal works consisting of screening chambers, settling tanks, filters, syphoning chambers and humus tanks.

CHARLWOOD - Twenty-six premises discharge through a sewer to an irrigation area which is maintained by the Council.

During the year the extension of the drainage of the parish received further consideration. The alternatives of a separate treatment works for Charlwood or of discharge of sewage to the sewage works at Horley were discussed. In approving the latter scheme the Council were influenced by two factors; firstly by discharge to the Horley works provision could be made for the sewerage of the Hookwood area; secondly, that the flow in Manns Brook, into which effluent from a proposed Charlwood works would be discharged, varied in volume and was not capable of providing a suitable degree of dilution. The preparation of the outline scheme and of detailed information for submission to the Ministry of Health is now awaited.

No progress was made with the Lowfield Heath Sewerage Scheme which is closely linked with the development of a site for Council houses, in the acquisition of which considerable difficulty was being experienced.

One small treatment plant was constructed during 1950 to serve a new group of Council cottages on the Perrylands site. It comprises settling tank, filter and electrically operated pumps.

#### DRAINAGE OF HOUSES

The drainage arrangements of the houses in the rural district is estimated to be as follows:-

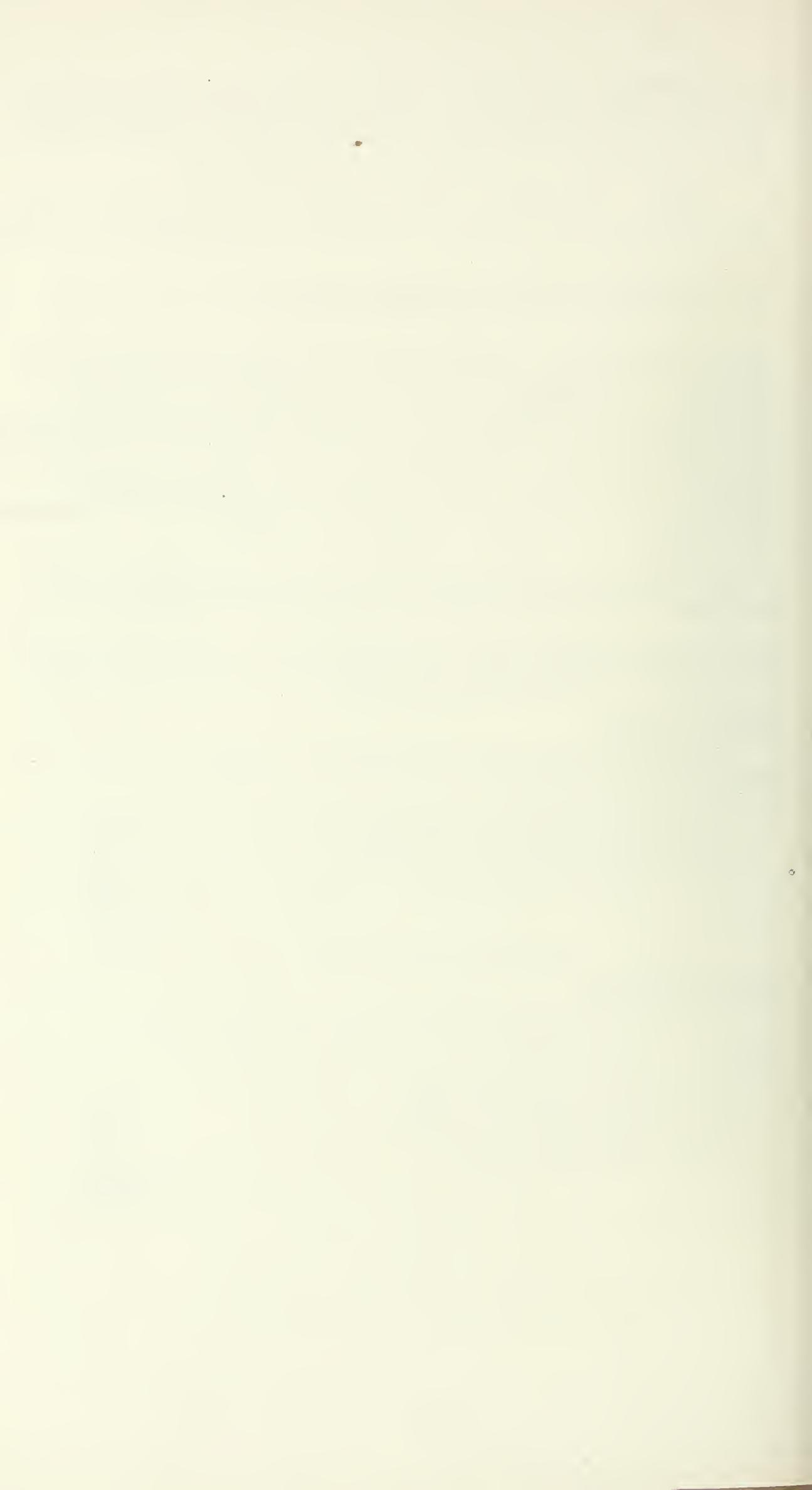
No. of houses connected to Council sewer	4,156
No. of houses connected to cesspools	2,447
No. of houses connected to septic tanks	223
No. of houses without drainage	678
	<hr/>
	7,504

The number of cesspools is estimated to be 2,447

#### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The closet accommodation in the houses in the rural district is estimated to be as follows:-

No. of houses with water closets	5,839
No. of houses with chemical closets	340
No. of houses with pail closets	1,306
No. of houses with privies	19
	<hr/>
	7,504



### CESSPOOL EMPTYING

The Council have undertaken to empty all cesspools in the district on the basis of six free emptyings per annum, and employ for the purpose six 750 gallon "Donnis" cesspool emptiers. The number of cesspools emptied by the Council is estimated to be approximately 2,000. The average daily volume of cesspool contents to be disposed of exceeds 45,000 gallons.

Towards the end of the year the disposal of the cesspool contents was giving rise to difficulty owing to the fact that some disposal sites were becoming offensive because of the quantity of material being tipped daily, while other sites were considered to be unsatisfactory from a public health point of view.

The tipping of cesspool contents into sewers in the various parts of the district does not provide a satisfactory solution to the problem, as the admission of sewage in a septic state has an adverse effect on the efficiency of the disposal plant. There can be no doubt that the problem of disposal of contents will increase in the future, and that the only effective remedy is the provision of main drainage schemes wherever possible together with the provision of special treatment plants designed specifically to deal with cesspool contents, and sited in relation to the need.

### PAIL CLOSETS

The Council have not undertaken the collection and disposal of the contents of pail closets.

### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

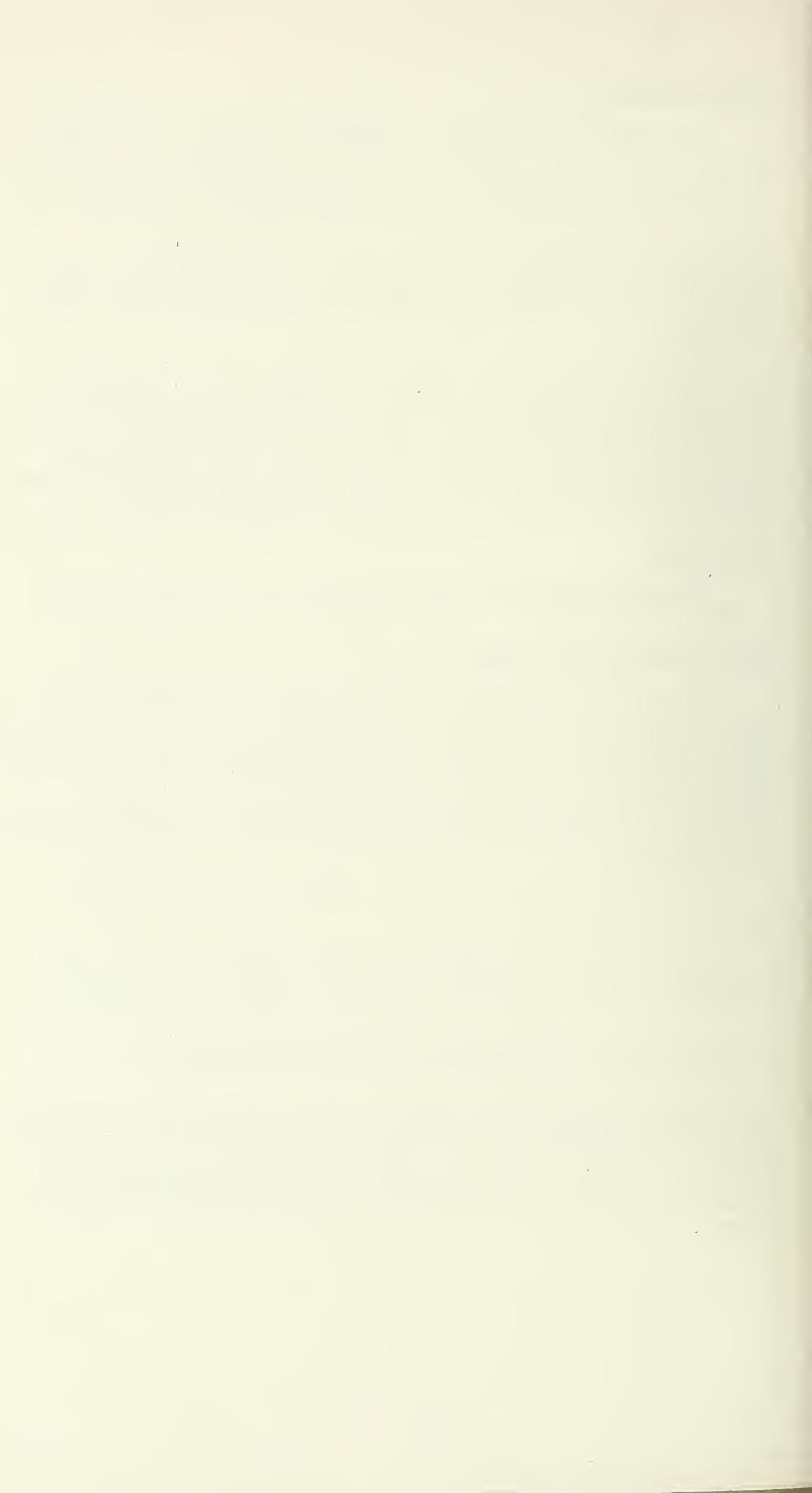
House refuse in the rural district is under the supervision of the Council's Surveyor, collected partly by direct labour and partly by contract. As the result of the acquisition of a new vehicle, it was possible during the year to extend collection by direct labour to the parishes of Betchworth, Buckland and Leigh. Collection by private contractor still operates in the parishes of Capel, Newdigate, Ockley and Wotton. The frequency of collection is at weekly intervals in Charlwood, Holmwood and the central area of Horley, fortnightly in the outlying areas of Horley, and monthly in all other parishes.

The Council now operate five refuse collection vehicles, each of ten cubic yards capacity.

By agreement with the Borough of Reigate, refuse is disposed of by incineration in that authority's destructor, for which the rural council paid 417. 3. 11. during 1950 when 1,871 tons 17 cwts. were so treated.

A collection of trade refuse is undertaken and operated principally in the parish of Horley, traders paying 6d. per bin emptied.

For the greater part of the year no special arrangements were made to deal with waste paper, but the renewed demand for paper salvage and the high prices now being obtained, led the Council to introduce a paper salvage scheme. A special weekly paper collection is made in the shopping centre of Horley. In other areas where collection is by direct labour, householders may obtain sacks from the dustmen in which to place their waste paper.



FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

The following return has been made to the Ministry of Labour and National Service in accordance with Section 128 (3) of the Factories Act, 1937.

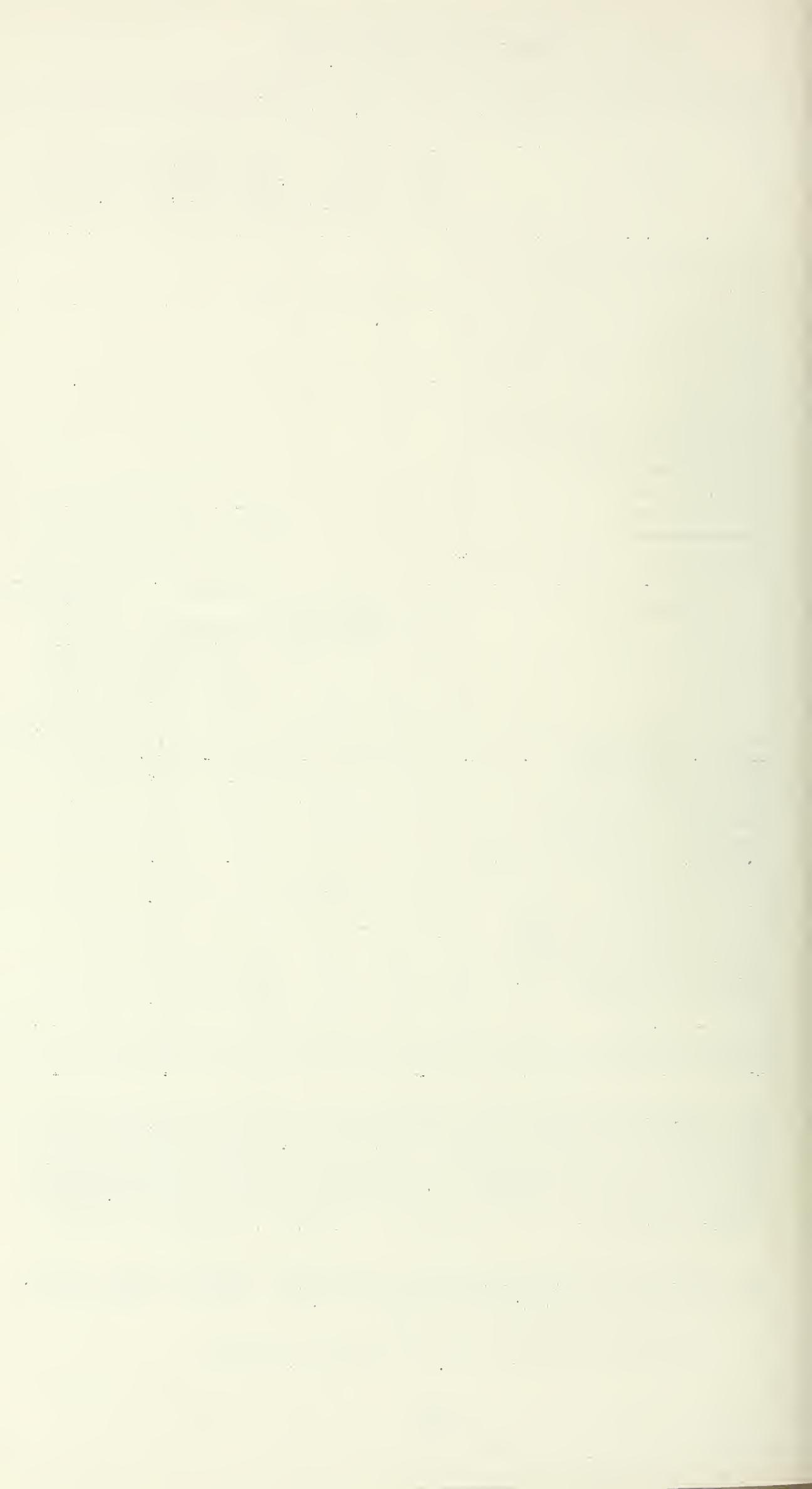
Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
			Insp- pections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	29	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	68	78	6	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>97</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No. of cases in which defects were:-				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)
		Found (3)	Reme- died (4)	Referred to H.M. Insp- ector (5)	by H.M. Insp- ector. (6)	
Want of cleanliness	4	3	3	-	2	-
Overcrowding	5	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	6	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	7	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	8	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:						
(a) insufficient	9	2	1	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	10	1	1	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	11	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>

A revision of the register required to be kept by the District Council was commenced during the year, and special attention was directed to the larger factories where the provisions of the Factory Acts relating to means of escape in case of fire applied. Existing certificates were reviewed and eight new certificates issued. The premises included 5 engineering firms (1 with approximately 2,000 employees) 1 laundry, 1 bookbinding firm and 1 explosive works.

Notifications were received from other local authorities that outwork was carried on in 4 premises within the district. All were visited, but no unsatisfactory conditions were found.

No outworker lists were issued to other authorities.



The 97 premises on the register of factories on the 31st December, 1950, were as follows:-

	Part "A"	Part "B"
Addressograph manufacturers	-	1
Agricultural engineers	-	3
Aircraft repairers	-	2
Bakers	1	4
Ball Bearing manufacturers	-	1
Band saw maker	-	1
Bookbinders	-	1
Boot and Shoe repairers	5	-
Broom maker	1	-
Builders workshops	5	4
Cycle repairers	6	1
Engineers	-	4
Explosive manufacturers	-	1
Fine Art Stationery manufacturers	-	1
Furniture makers	1	2
Fur processing	-	1
Gas manufacturer	-	1
General engineer	-	1
Garages and Motor engineers	1	20
Instrument maker	-	1
Laundries	-	3
Lime works	-	1
Plastic manufacturer	-	1
Portable building maker	-	3
Printers	-	3
Radio repairers	3	-
Research laboratories	-	2
Rubber Tyre processing	-	1
Sawyers	-	2
Tailors	2	-
Tool makers	-	1
Undertakers	2	-
Watch repairers	2	-
Valets and Dry Cleaners	-	1

PART "A" - Factories in respect of which the provisions of Part 1 of the Act with regard to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors, and sanitary conveniences are enforced by the Council.

PART "B" - Factories in respect of which only the provisions of Part 1 of the Act relating to sanitary conveniences are enforced by the Council.

#### 4. HOUSING.

##### I. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts.)   | 598   |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose  | 1,452 |
| 2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925. | -     |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.   | -     |

No houses were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 for the reason that following the completion of the "Hobhouse" survey all dwellings to which the Regulations were considered to apply, have been inspected and recorded.



3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

2

(The two premises found to be unfit comprised a bungalow in the parish of Capel in respect of which the owner gave an undertaking not to relet for human habitation, and the Council rehoused the tenant, and premises in Horley, formerly comprising Bank premises in respect of which the Council made a closing order, but permitted the premises to be used as offices. The Council have undertaken to rehouse the tenant, but this had not been effected at the end of the year).

4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

48

II. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local authority or their officers

35

III. Actions under Statutory Powers during the year:

- (a) Proceedings under Section 9,10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs

13

2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

- (a) By owners  
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners

7

1

- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring to be remedied

-

2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

-

- {(a) By owners  
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners}

-

- (c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

11. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.

-

2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders

-

- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made

1

2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit

-



INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector indicates the effort which he and his assistants have made in the inspection and supervision of food, and in encouraging its careful and clean handling by all concerned.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The County Council is the administrative authority for the sections of the Food and Drugs Act dealing with adulteration. Information has been received that during the year 130 samples were taken in this district for chemical analysis, and that during the same period 1,864 samples were taken within the administrative area of the County.

Of those taken in this district 122 were of milk, 2 of sausages and 1 each of spirits, tea, sausage meat, biscuits, cream and meat. Eleven samples of milk were found to be below standard, prosecution was carried out in one case and a conviction obtained.



## 6. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

### NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1950, classified according to age and sex, together with the number of patients removed to hospital, and the number of deaths, if any, from the various diseases. Table V shows the incidence of the notifiable infectious diseases in the various parishes.

SMALLPOX - No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

SMALLPOX CONTACTS - One passenger of s.s. "Cilicia", and one member of the crew of s.s. "Strathnaver", came to stay in the district after these ships had docked from voyages on which cases of smallpox had occurred. Both had been vaccinated before disembarkation. Daily visits or enquiries were made to ascertain the state of health of each of these possible contacts, who were otherwise permitted full freedom of movement.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX - During the year notifications were received from general practitioners of 255 primary vaccinations and 113 revaccinations performed by them. Included in these are 189 vaccinations done on children before they had reached the age of one year, equivalent to approximately 43.6% of the number of births taking place during the year. The equivalent figure for 1949 was 34%. This increase suggests that the right course was adopted when the Vaccination Act with its compulsory element of treatment by public vaccinators was repealed and was substituted by a voluntary system in which the family doctor and the staff of the local health authority both have an active interest,

SCARLET FEVER - Forty-two notifications of scarlet fever were received during the year, as against 47 in the previous year. Thirty-seven cases were admitted to hospital for treatment, and the remainder were nursed at home. The notification rate per 1,000 population was 1.62 compared with 1.50 for England and Wales. The illness was in most instances of a mild type.

DIPHTHERIA - For the second year in succession no case of diphtheria has been notified in the district. The notification rate for England and Wales was 0.02 per 1,000 population.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals at all Infant Welfare Centres serving the district. These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and others under school age. For the treatment of school children in large groups, clinics are held on the school premises in conjunction with the education authority. Great assistance has been given by Head Teachers and their staff in the organisation of the work at the seven schools visited during the year.

Notifications were received from various sources that 351 children received primary treatment and 207 received reinforcing doses. Possibly some children may have been treated privately or in other districts, about whom information has not been received. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	<u>Primary Treatment</u>	<u>Reinforcing Treatment</u>
Treated at clinics and schools	137	179
Treated by general practitioners	214	28
	<hr/> <u>351</u>	<hr/> <u>207</u>

Of the total number of children receiving primary diphtheria immunisation treatment, 95 completed treatment before reaching the age of one year.



## Diphtheria Immunisation (contd)

Of the estimated child population of the district it is known that 1,193 under the age of five years, and 2,584 over five years but under fifteen years have received treatment, equivalent to percentages of 55.8 and 71.8 respectively of the estimated population of these age groups.

Active immunisation against diphtheria has now been in operation in the district since 1935 and can claim a part in the reduction of the incidence and mortality rates which have occurred. The downward tendency of these rates can be seen by referring to Table VI. It is estimated that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great.

It is important that the numbers immunised should not be allowed to fall, and in this respect two circumstances have arisen which may have some adverse effect. First, the complete absence of diphtheria from the district for a considerable period tends to create a false sense of security in parents. Second, the publicity given to reports on the possible association of immunisation with the occurrence of poliomyelitis. It has been noted that in a very small proportion of children paralysis occurred in the limb injected with the immunising agent within four weeks of the injection. It was not suggested that the injection caused poliomyelitis, but that it did have some effect in deciding the area of paralysis. Two of the four patients who contracted poliomyelitis during the year had received immunisation treatment, in one case eight weeks elapsed before the illness started, in the other nine weeks. It was decided that in both cases the periods between the injections and the incidence of illness were too long for the association to have any particular significance.

FOOD POISONING - Three cases of food poisoning were notified during the year, none of them being apparently related. Investigations were carried out in an effort to trace the source of infection, but this was found to be impossible as the food concerned had either been consumed or any remnants destroyed. The organisms responsible were not isolated in any of the cases.

The incidence rate was 0.12 per 1,000 population compared with the rate of 0.17 for England and Wales.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS (Infantile Paralysis) - Four cases were notified, all of the paralytic type. The first notification was received in June, being a man aged 30 years resident in Headley. He was admitted to hospital with slight weakness in one leg, but by the time he was discharged he had made a complete recovery. The second case was notified in July, a boy aged 8 years, who was left with a weakness in one leg from which it is hoped he will make a complete recovery. The third notification was received in August, this being from a woman aged 25 years, who died a few hours after her admission to hospital, having been ill only three days. The second and third cases lived in close proximity in Abinger Hammer. The fourth case was notified in September. The patient was a boy aged 6 years living in Ockley who died four days after admission to hospital. It may be noted that the patient had recently recovered from measles.

The case rate was 0.15 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.13 for England and Wales. Despite careful enquiries into the circumstances of each case, nothing positive could be decided about the source of infection or the mode of its spread.



WHOOPING COUGH - The number of notifications was 90 compared with 120 in 1949. The case rate was 3.47 per 1,000 population against 3.60 for England and Wales. No deaths occurred from the disease, which is however, one of the most distressing and debilitating of childhood complaints. It is frequently associated with serious complications affecting the respiratory system, the results of which may not reveal themselves until later in life. Encouraging results have been reported in some of the controlled investigations which have been carried out under the aegis of the Medical Research Council into the effectiveness of various products claimed to be effective in preventive treatment of whooping cough. It is to be hoped that the materials giving the best results will be available soon, so that a scheme for the organised treatment of the child population can be set up.

MEASLES - Notifications of measles were received from all parishes except Wotton, though of the total number received 28% were from the parish of Horley. No deaths occurred from the disease. The case rate was 10.14 compared with 8.39 for England and Wales.

TUBERCULOSIS - At the end of the year the tuberculosis register contained the names of 55 men and 41 women, who at some time in their lives have been notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 30 men and 24 women suffering from the non-pulmonary form of the disease. The total of 150 exceeds that of 1949 by 12, there having been added the names of 25 persons already resident in the district and 18 persons previously notified in other areas now living in the district, and there having been removed the names of 17 notified persons who have removed from the district, 4 who are regarded as recovered, and 10 who have died (7 in 1950 and 3 in previous years in which there has been a delay in removal).

An analysis into the types of disease, sex and age groups of the new additions to the register is to be found in Table VII. The greatest incidence fell on persons aged between twenty and forty-five years.

Seven deaths occurred from pulmonary tuberculosis, representing an annual death rate of 0.27 per 1,000 population. There were 2 deaths from the non-pulmonary form of the disease, giving a death rate of 0.07 per 1,000 population. The total death rate from all forms of tuberculosis was 0.34 compared with the rate of 0.36 for England and Wales.

The notification rate has risen above the average of previous years. This does not necessarily indicate an increasing amount of infection, but probably improved and earlier diagnosis of the disease. The death rate from tuberculosis, though higher than that of 1949 is below the average of previous years, including those immediately before the war.

The prevention of tuberculous disease calls for the solution of several problems. Some of these, including the provision of adequate medical services, a sufficient number of hospital beds where modern methods of treatment can be carried out, of residential accommodation for infectious patients not able to be given effective isolation in their own houses, are matters under the control of other authorities. The question of rehousing, which can be of great importance in the prevention of infection, is one for this authority to deal with. Among the houses allocated in the post-war period, 10 have been let to families with a tuberculous member.

The most promising factor in obtaining a reduction in the incidence of tuberculous disease is the use of B.C.G. Vaccination if the claims made on its behalf are substantiated. At present this treatment is reserved for certain classes of persons at special risk of becoming infected, and for a large group of volunteers taken from children of school leaving age who have been made the subject of a controlled investigation.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY - The Mass Radiography Unit of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board visited the factory area of the Salfords district during the year and 1,433 persons (1,005 males, 428 females) took advantage of the service. Those facilities were not available to the general public.

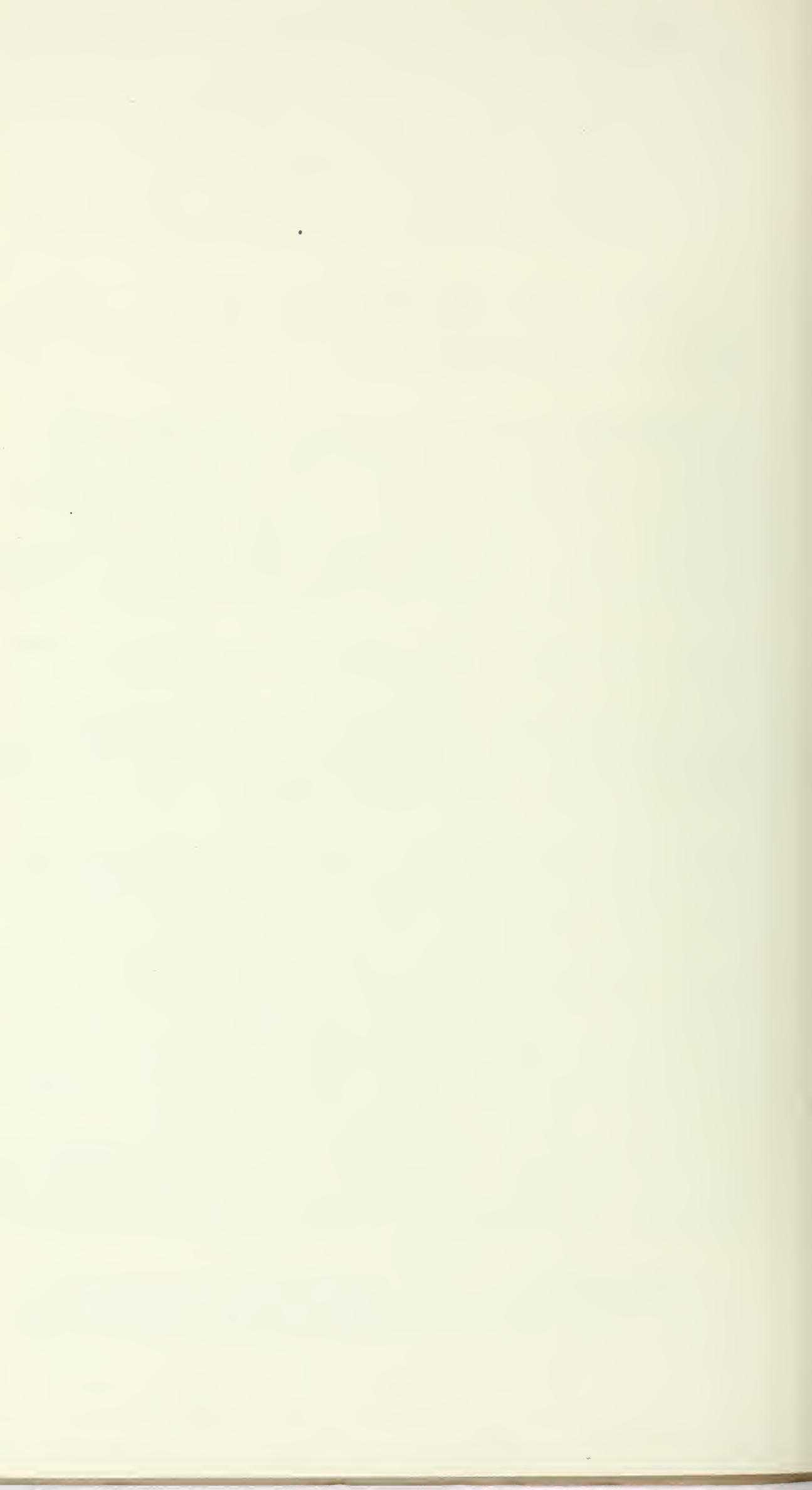


TABLE IV

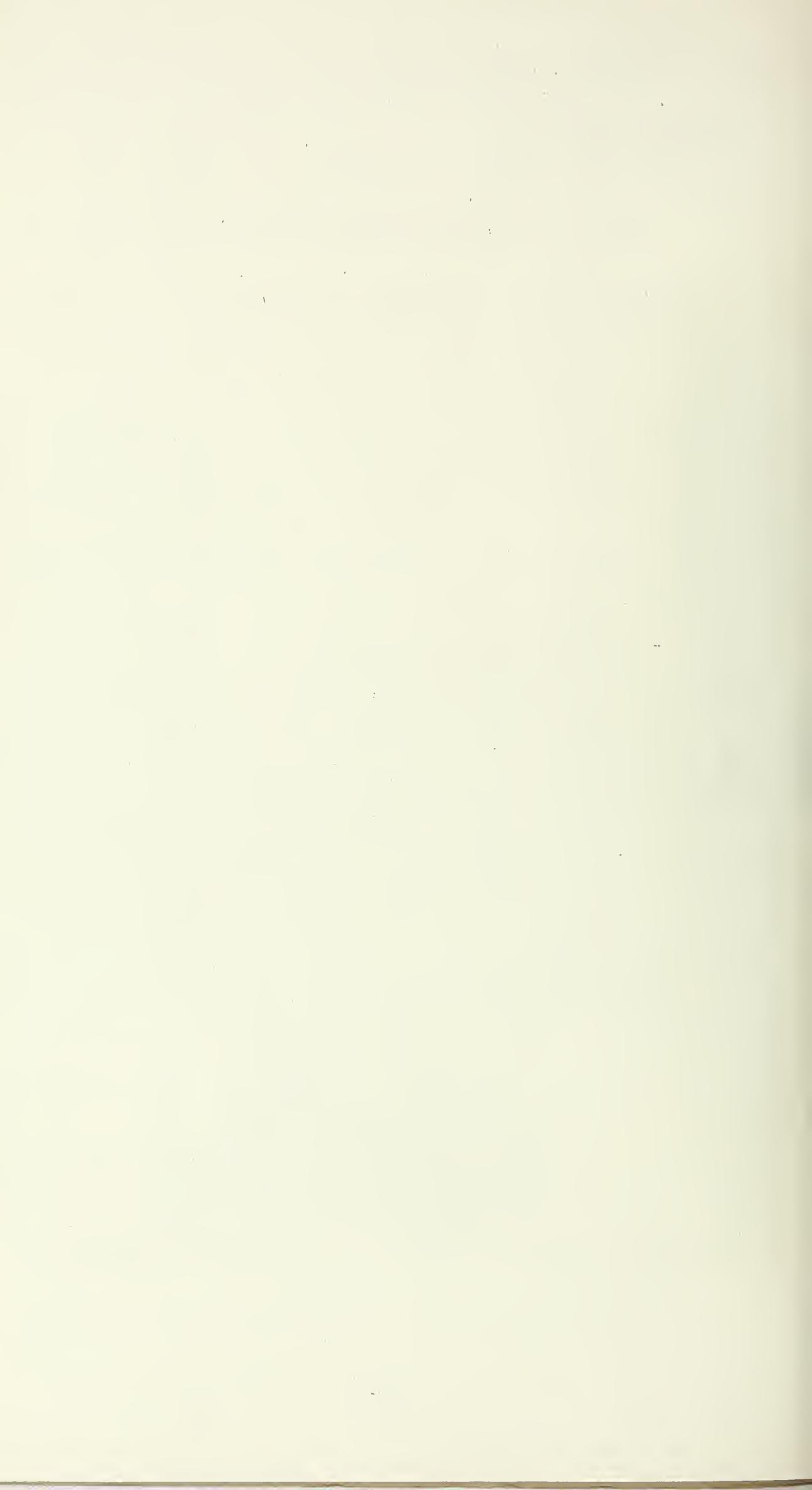


TABLE V

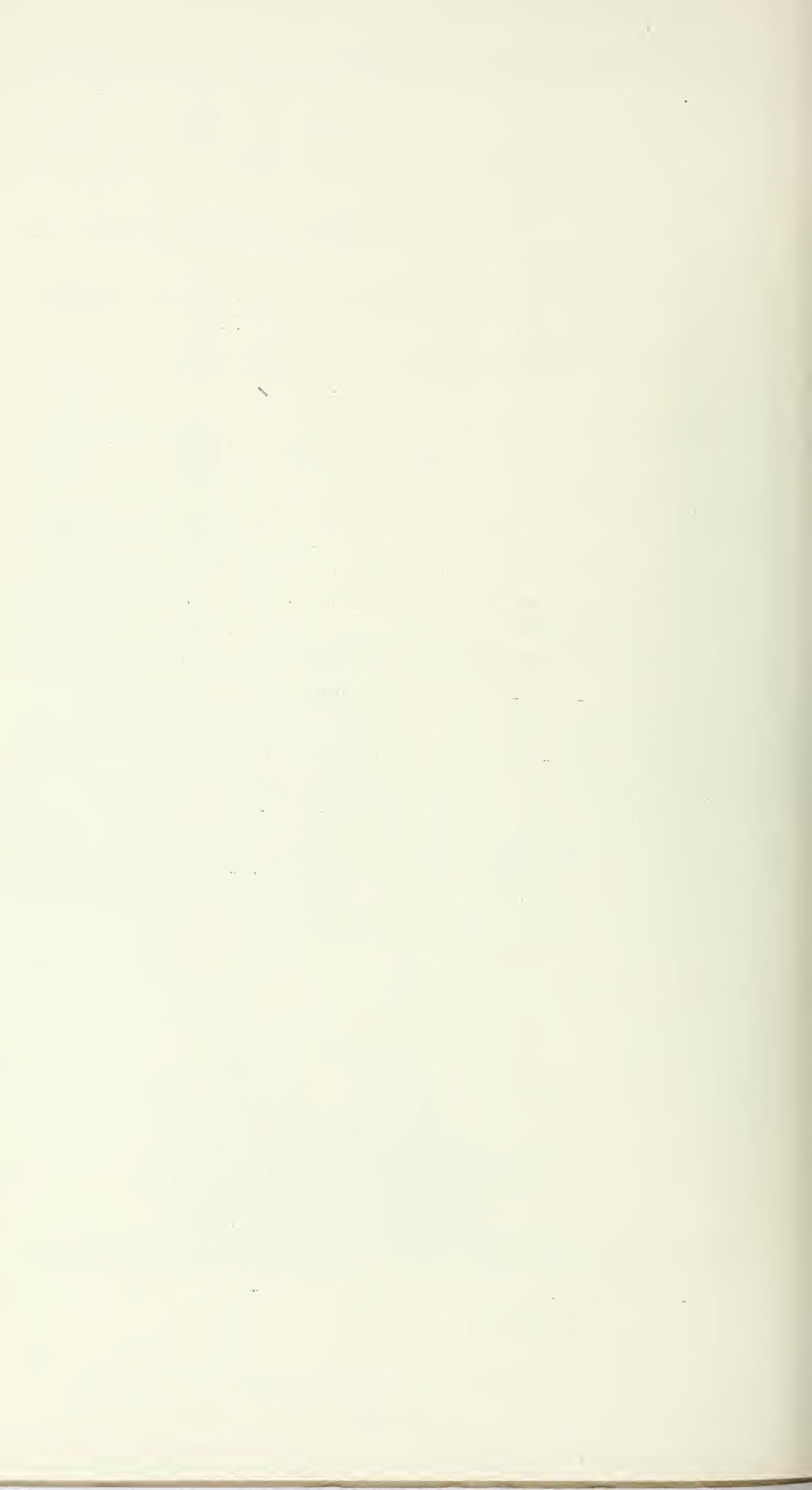


TABLE VI

## INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT

Year	No. of Cases Notified	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	No. of Deaths	Mortality Rate per 1,000 pop.	Immunisation. No. of primary treatments in each year.
1934	20	1.02	-	-	-
1935	5	0.25	-	-	-
1936	14	0.70	1	0.05	193
1937	13	0.64	3	0.15	168
1938	1	0.05	-	-	304
1939	1	0.05	-	-	-
1940	3	0.12	-	-	268
1941	3	0.12	-	-	281
1942	4	0.17	-	-	961
1943	-	-	-	-	647
1944	3	0.13	-	-	625
1945	1	0.05	-	-	282
1946	2	0.09	-	-	260
1947	-	-	-	-	298
1948	2	0.08	-	-	303
1949	-	-	-	-	500
1950	-	-	-	-	268
					351

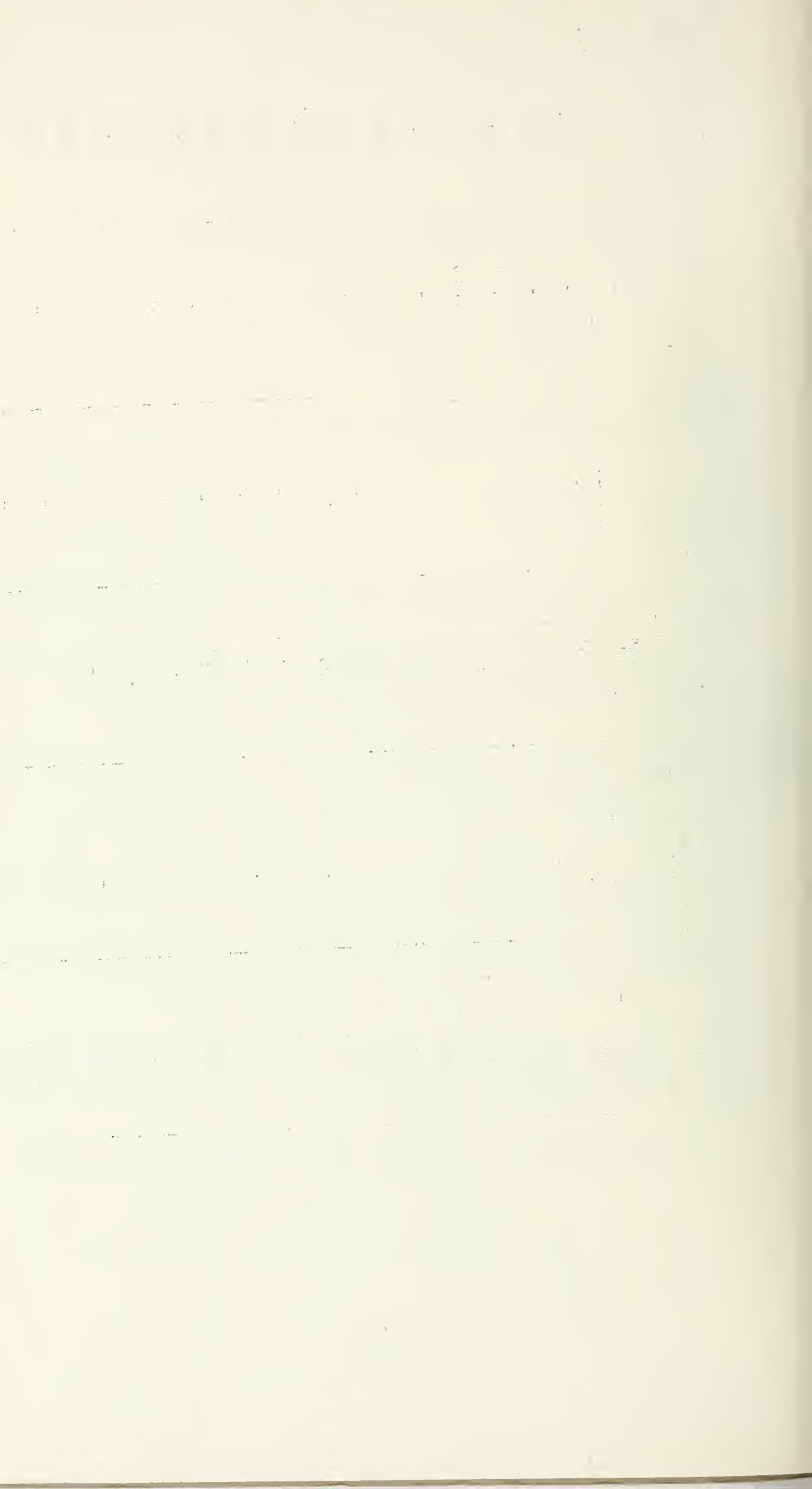
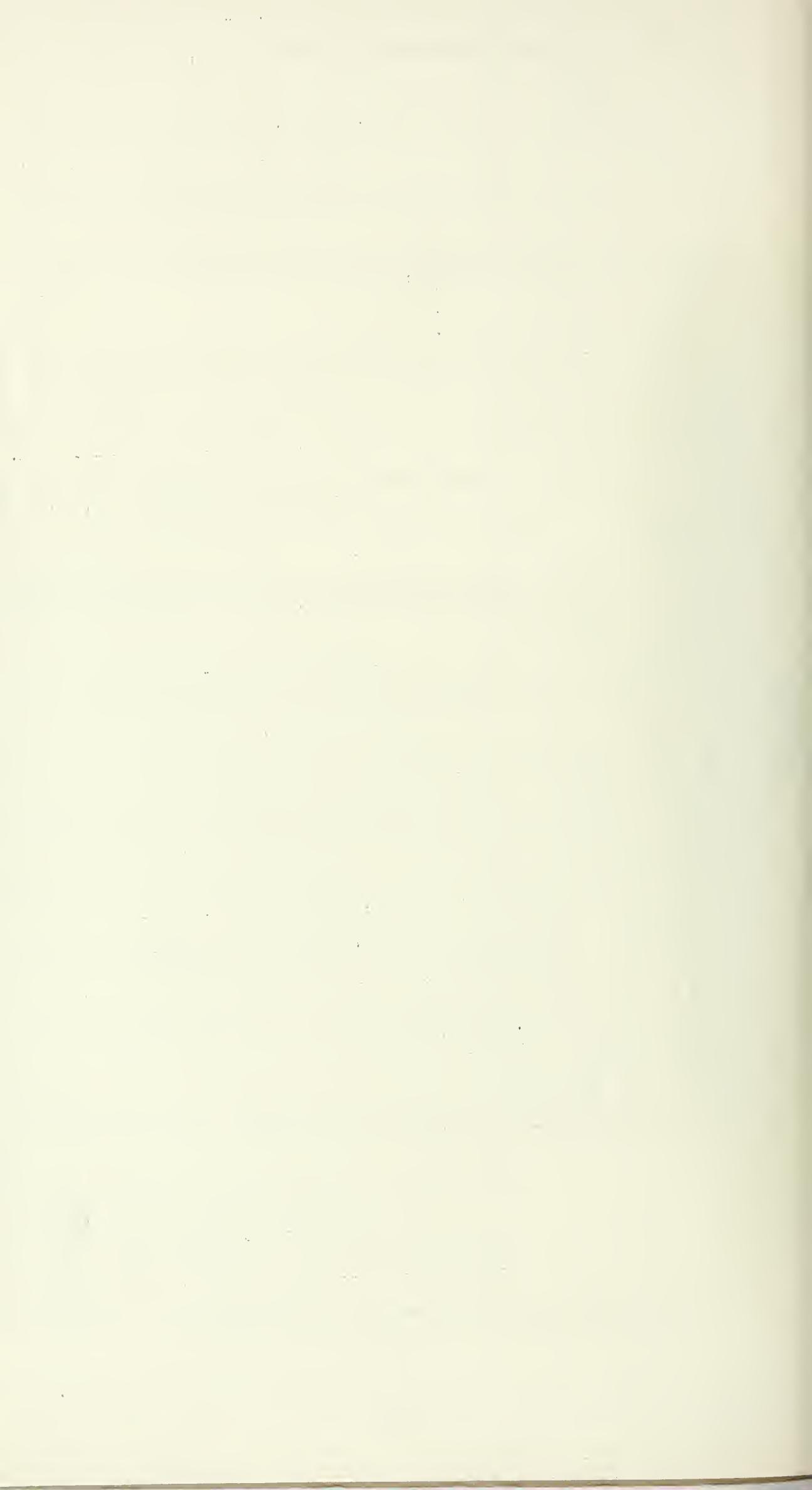


TABLE VII

		Primary notifications relating to persons resident in the Dorking and Horley Rural District		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Deaths	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5 to 10	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35	4	2	3	1	7	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 45	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 55	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1
55 to 65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
65 years and over	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	9	5	7	4	9	7	1	1	1	5	2	-	-	-	2



Public Health and Housing Department,

"Brookmead",

Station Road,

Dorking.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Dorking and Horley Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration a report on the work of the Public Health and Housing Department for the year 1950.

As in previous Annual Reports the various aspects of the work of the Department are set out in detail on the following pages.

For the first time I also set out tables showing the results of the service of Notices, which it is hoped will be of interest, although as pointed out on previous occasions, to assess the work done by numbers of visits or numbers of defects remedied is hardly a fair assessment, but in the absence of a more reliable method, it does indicate some of the progress being made.

Changes in staff occasioned some dislocation in the Department in the early months of the year, but I am fortunate in being able to report that the new members of the staff have taken up their duties with an enthusiasm which would be difficult to surpass.

Grateful acknowledgement must be made of the unfailing help and support given by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee; to Dr. Ive, for his continuing advice and encouragement; to all members of my staff for their loyal co-operation; and to the Chief Officers and staffs of other departments for the manner in which they have dealt with many queries raised on matters of mutual interest.

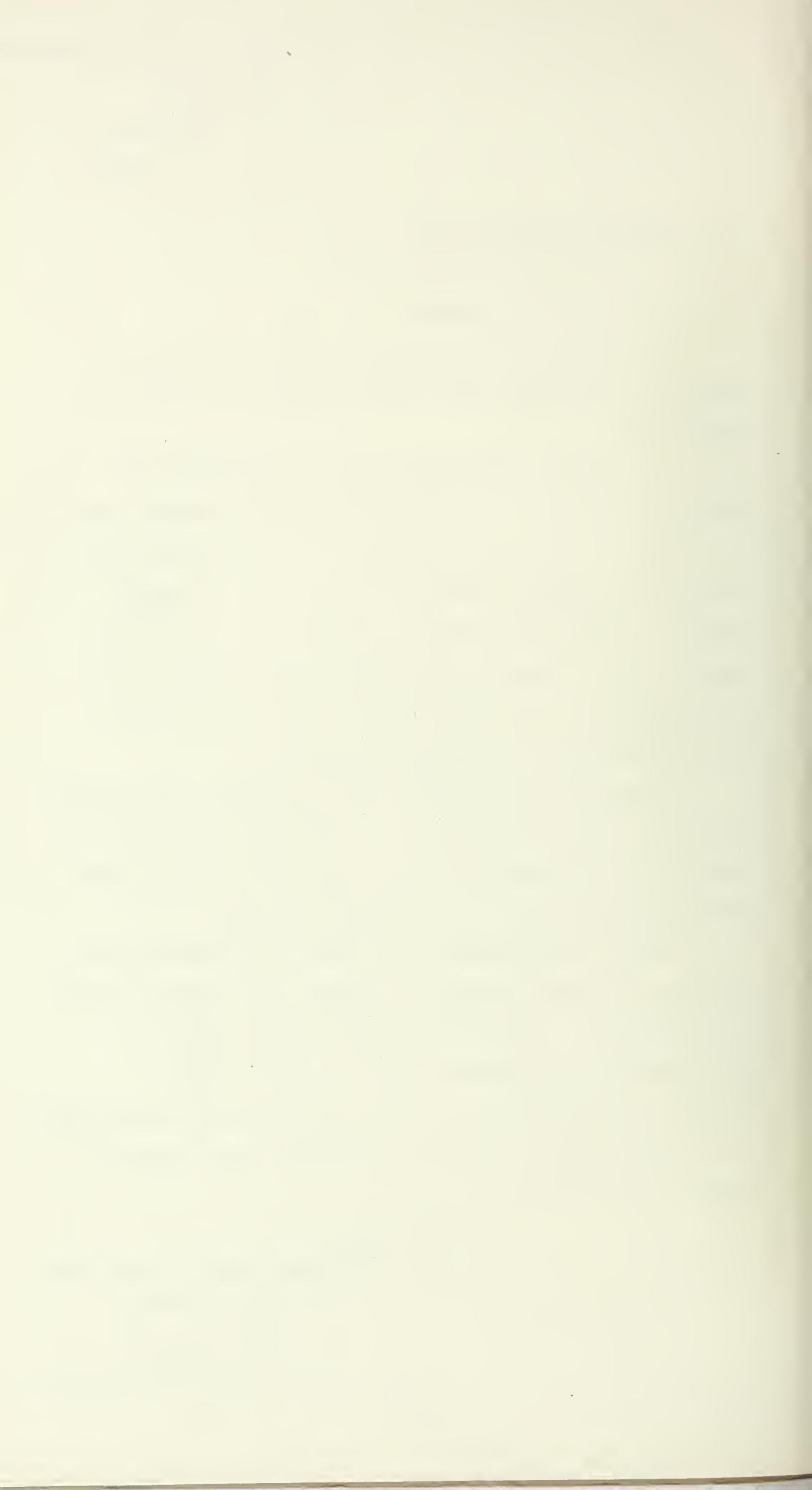
I remain,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC A. ATKINSON

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Housing Officer



### INSPECTIONS

The total number of visits and inspections of all kinds is less than in 1949. This fall in the number of visits is due to changes in staff. Two members of the staff who left on 31st March, 1950, were not replaced until 1st May and 10th July, 1950, respectively. Further, the new post of Housing Assistant was not occupied until 1st March, 1950. Despite this set back, the number and variety of the visits reflects the vigilance of the department in matters of environmental hygiene, as the following table shows (figures for 1949 are given for comparative purposes).

TYPE OF INSPECTION	NUMBER	
	1950	1949

#### Dwelling Houses

(1) Under Public Health Act 1936	...	...	...	306	302
(2) Under Housing Act 1936	...	...	...	292	378
(3) Visits to housing applicants	...	...	...	88	522
(4) " re Water Supply	...	...	...	118	81
(5) " re Council Cottages repairs	...	...	...	628	560
(6) " to vacant and requisitioned premises				66	169
(7) " re Moveable dwellings	...	...	...	171	5
(8) " re Squatters huts...	...	...	...	479	864

#### Food Premises

(9) Visits to Butchers shops...	...	...	...	20	4
(10) " " Bakchouses	...	...	...	24	12
(11) " " Cafes and restaurants..	...	...	...	49	28
(12) " " Dairies and milkshops..	...	...	...	15	6
(13) " " Farms and cowsheds	...	...	...	-	36
(14) " " Fishmongers (W & F)	...	...	...	6	6
(15) " " Ice cream dealers	...	...	...	74	34
(16) " " Sausage manufacturers..	...	...	...	21	-
(17) " " Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	2	55
	No. of pigs examined	...	...	1	
	" " calvos "	...	...	2	
	" " bovines "	...	...	-	
	" " sheep "	...	...	-	
(18) " " Unsound food	...	...	...	88	60
(19) " " Other food premises	...	...	...	35	8

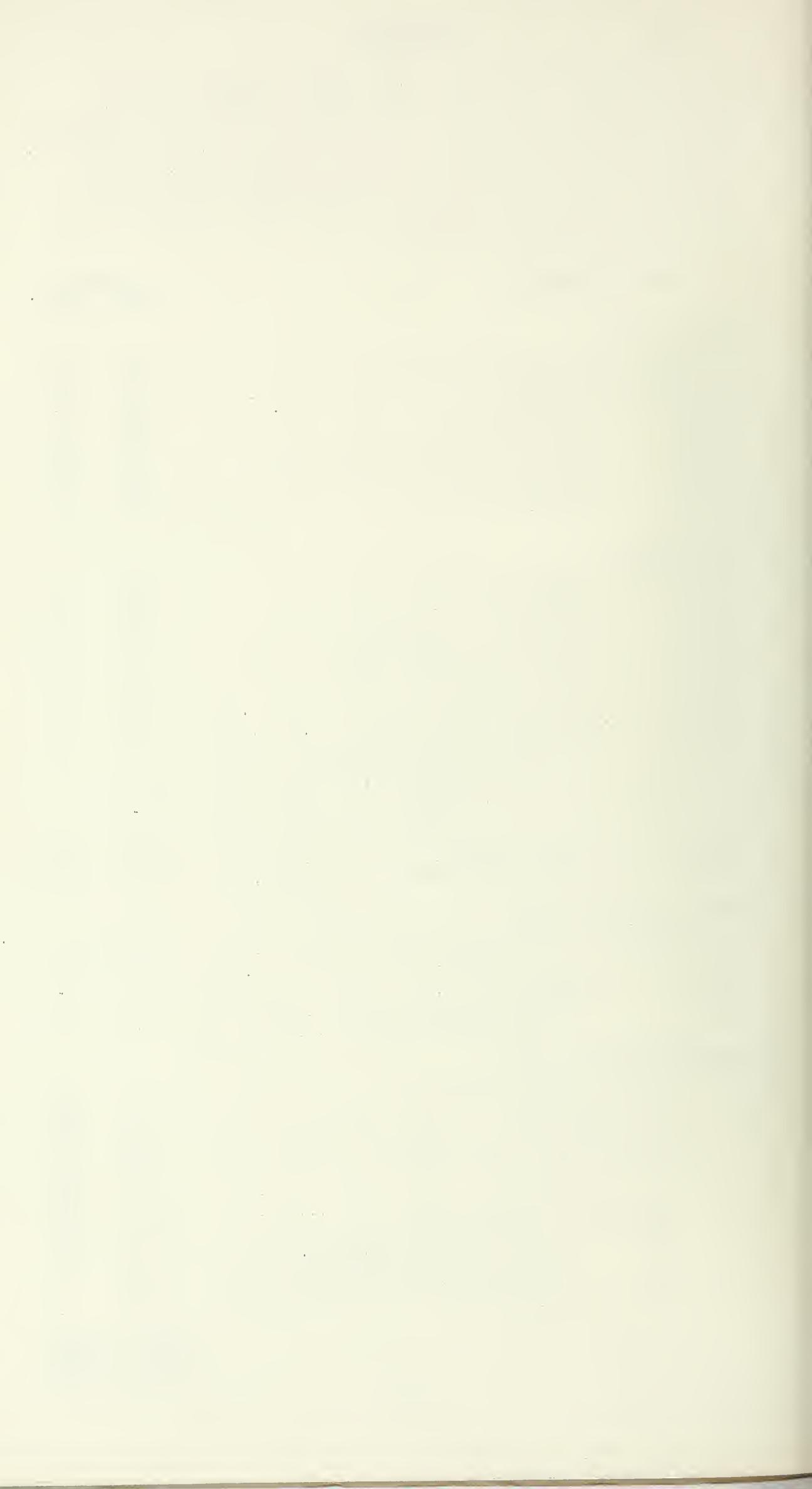
#### Factories and Workplaces

(20) Visits to Factories with power...	...	...	73	)
(21) " " " without " ..	...	...	3	)
(22) " " Outworkers	...	...	5	-
(23) " " Offensive trades	...	...	14	3
(24) " " Petroleum installations	...	...	39	-

#### Miscellaneous Inspections

Infectious Disease enquiries	...	...	73	71
Rooms disinfected	...	...	7	39
" disinfested	...	...	10	-
Number of water samples taken	...	...	55	56
" " milk " "	...	...	79	54
" " ice-cream " "	...	...	43	22
Inspections of drainage work	...	...	233	47
" re cesspool nuisances	...	...	128	164
" re rats and mice infestations	...	...	5	-
" re public swimming pools...	...	...	5	-
" unclassified	...	...	335	-

5,597      3,603



## NOTICES

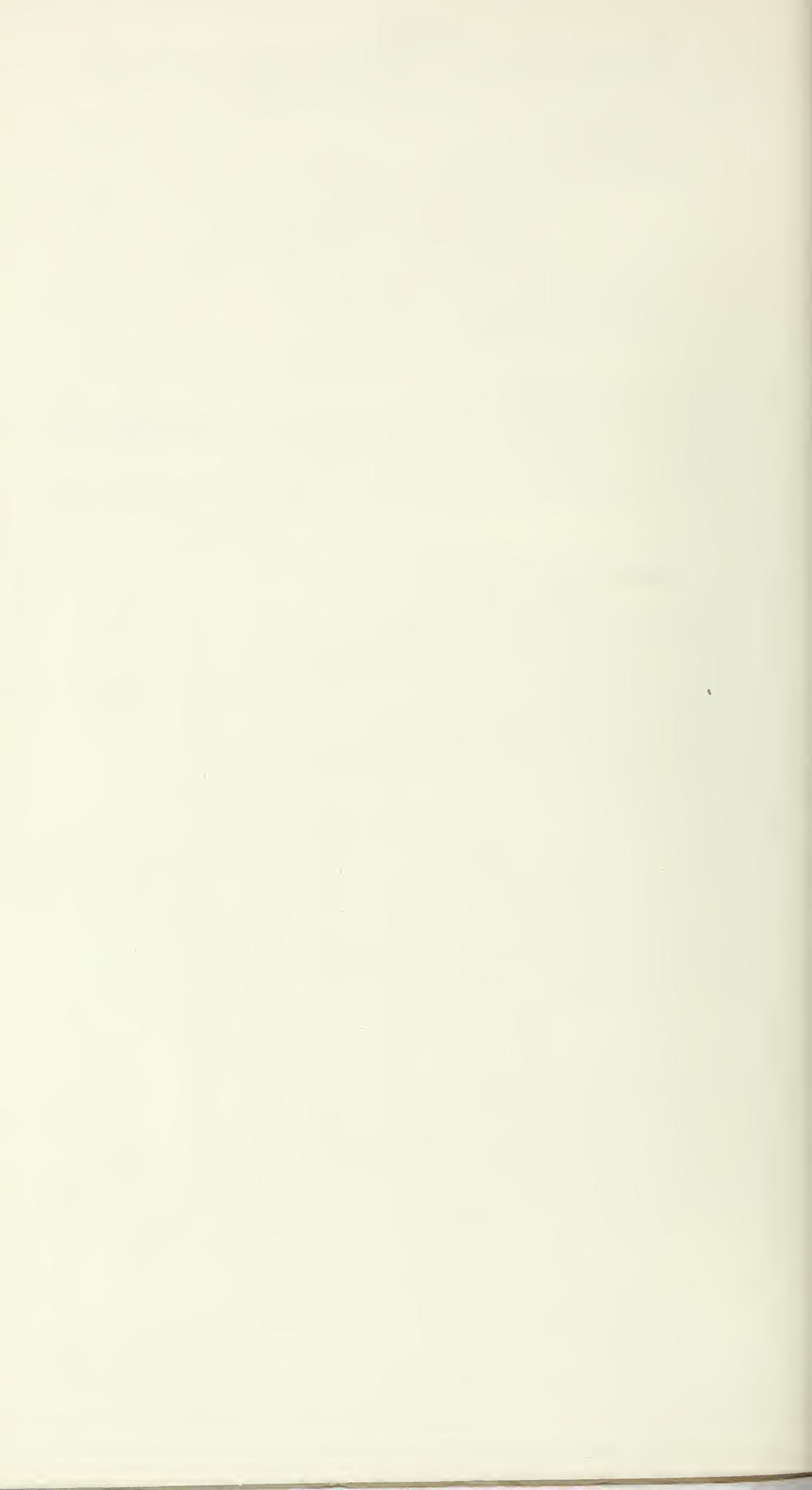
Ninety-seven preliminary notices were issued during the year under the various Acts and Regulations as follows:-

Fifty-seven notices were complied with by the 31st December, 1950, and of the remaining forty, work was in progress in 8, and statutory notices had been authorised in 10 other cases.

As a result of the service of those notices, the following work was carried out:-

## SUMMARY - WORK CARRIED OUT

11. Leaking roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	19
2. Eavsgutters repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	9
3. Rainwater pipes repaired, roplaced or provided	...	...	...	...	...	15
4. Means of disposal provided for rainwater	...	...	...	...	...	2
5. Chimnoys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	10
6. External walls repaird	...	...	...	...	...	15
7. External walls roughcast or rendered	...	...	...	...	...	-
8. External walls treated with waterproofing solution	...	...	...	...	...	-
9. Damp proof courses provided	...	...	...	...	...	-
10. Soil removed away from walls	...	...	...	...	...	-
11. Ovrsite concrete proviodod under floors	...	...	...	...	...	-
12. Sub-floor ventilation provided or improvod	...	...	...	...	...	-
13. Exterior of premises painted	...	...	...	...	...	-
14. Windows repaired or sashcords ronewod	...	...	...	...	...	63
15. Further light provided to rooms	...	...	...	...	...	-
16. Ventilation provided to bedrooms	...	...	...	...	...	-
17. Doors repaired or ronewod.	...	...	...	...	...	3
18. Plastering to walls and coilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	46
19. Bedroom or living room walls cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	32
20. Ceilings cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	38
21. Passages and staircases cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	9
22. Scullerries cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	5
23. Food Stores cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	2
24. Fireplaces repaired or ronewod	...	...	...	...	...	12
25. Washing coppers provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
26. Sinks provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
27. Insanitary stenc sinks roplaced	...	...	...	...	...	9
28. Sink waste pipes trapped or repaird	...	...	...	...	...	11
29. Sink gullies repaired or ronowod	...	...	...	...	...	4
30. Drains repaired or rolaid...	...	...	...	...	...	5
31. New lengths of drain provided	...	...	...	...	...	6



INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

A greatly increased amount of attention was paid during 1950 to the inspection and supervision of food, both in manufacture and distribution. The number of samples of ice cream and milk submitted for bacteriological examination was very much higher than in previous years, and in addition a small number of specimens from kitchen utensils in cafes and restaurants, and from glasses in public houses, were also sent to the bacteriologist for report.

MILK - Seventy-seven samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examinations, forty-four of which were taken from the supplies to schools under the jurisdiction of the County Education Committee, and thirty-three were taken during the course of delivery to the consumer, and from the premises of the dealer. The results of the examinations were as follows:-

(i) FROM SCHOOL MILK SUPPLIES

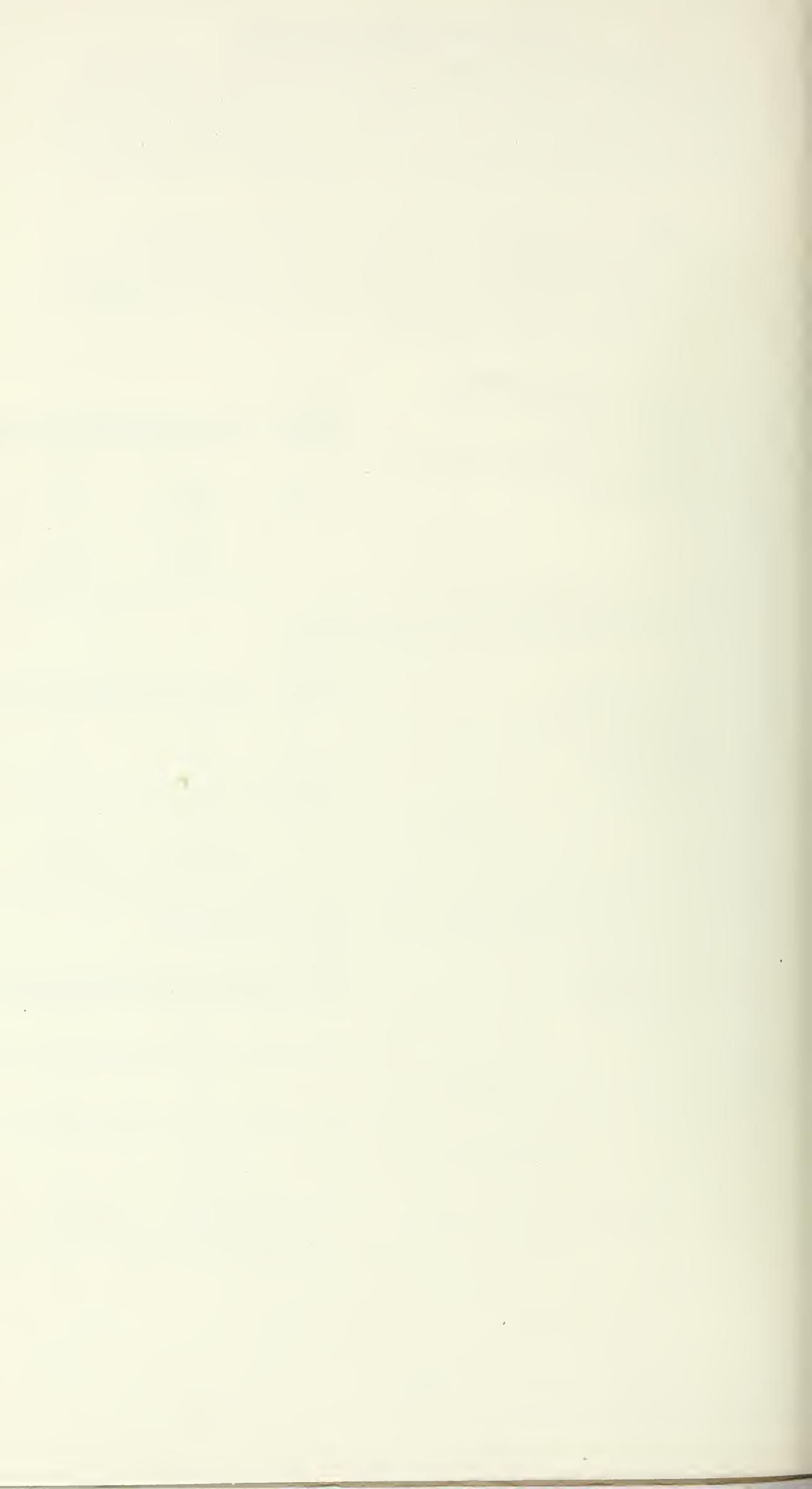
<u>Grade of milk</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin tested pasteurised	2	2	-
Tuberculin tested	12	10	2
Pasteurised	30	26	4
 Totals:-	 44	 38	 6
		(86.4%)	(13.6%)

(ii) FROM RETAIL PRODUCERS WITHIN THE DISTRICT

<u>Grade of milk</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin tested	5	4	1
Accredited	3	2	1
Pasteurised	3	2	1
Ungraded	20	20	-
 Totals:-	 31	 28	 3
		(90.7%)	(9.3%)

(iii) FROM RETAILERS WHOSE PREMISES ARE OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT

<u>Grade of milk</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Pasteurised	2	2	-
 Totals:-	 2	 2	 -
  GRAND TOTALS:-	 77	 68	 9
		(88.3%)	(11.7%)



The following table shows the results when the laboratory reports are analysed according to the various dealers:-

Dealer	Grade	No. of samples			Total
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		
A	Ungraded	1	-		1
B	Tuberculin tested	2	1		3
C	Ungraded	2	-		2
D	Accredited	2	1		3
E x	Pasteurised	3	-		3
F	Pasteurised	1	-		1
G x	Pasteurised	20	-		20
H	( Pasteurised	2	2		4
	( Ungraded	2	-		2
I	Ungraded	2	-		2
J	( Ungraded	1	-		1
	( Pasteurised	1	-		1
K	Ungraded	1	-		1
L	Ungraded	1	-		1
M	Pasteurised	3	1		4
N x	Tuberculin tested	4	1		5
O x	Pasteurised	1	1		2
P	Tuberculin tested	1	-		1
Q	Ungraded	3	-		3
R	Ungraded	2	-		2
S	( Ungraded	3	-		3
	( Tuberculin tested	1	-		1
T x	( Pasteurised	-	1		1
	( Tuberculin tested	2	-		2
U x	Tuberculin tested	3	-		3
V	( Tuberculin tested	2	1		3
	( Ungraded	2	-		2
TOTALS :		68	9		77

x Dealers distribute from premises outside the rural district.

Unsatisfactory reports (a) on samples from schools are referred in the first instance to the Divisional School Medical Officer, and (b) on samples from retail producers are referred to the County Milk Production Officer.

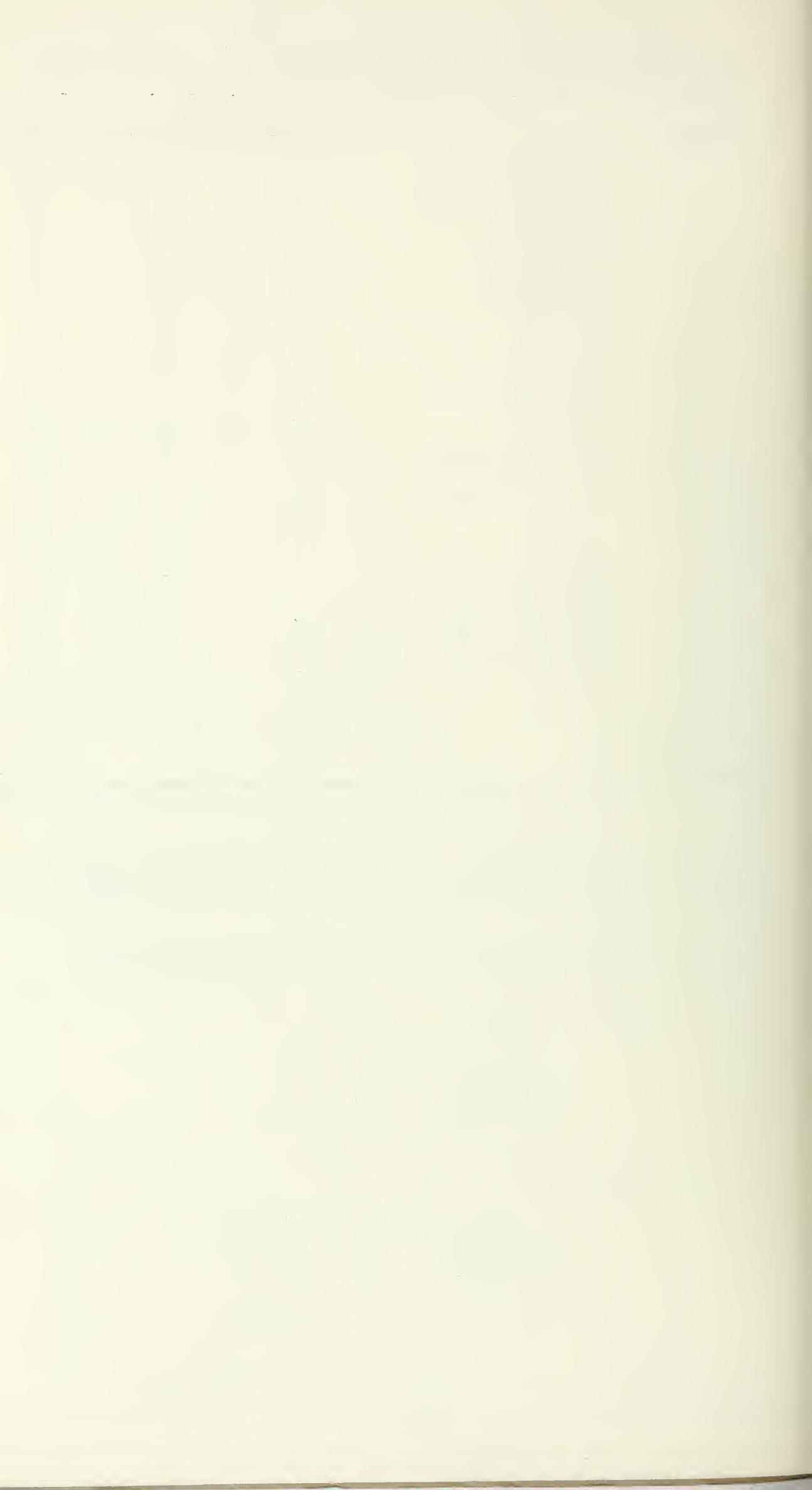
At the end of the year there were 28 persons or firms on the register of distributors and the following licenses had been issued in respect of graded milks:-

#### (i) Dealers licensos

Tuberculin tested	...	...	5
Accredited	...	...	1
Pasteurised	...	...	6
Sterilised	...	...	-

#### (ii) Supplementary Licensos

Tuberculin tested	...	...	2
Accredited	...	...	1
Pasteurised	...	...	3
Sterilised	...	...	1



## ICE CREAM

Three premises are registered under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1938 for the manufacture of ice cream and a further forty-seven premises are registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream. The three manufacturers have their separate premises in the Parish of Horley and all employ heat treatment process in accordance with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947.

Forty-one samples were taken for bacteriological examinations, the larger proportion of which were from manufacturers outside the district. The results of these examinations classified according to manufacturers were as follows:-

Manufacturer	PROVISIONAL GRADES			
	1	2	3	4
x A	1	1	-	-
x B	1	1	-	-
x C	2	--	-	-
D	1	1	-	-
E	-	2	-	-
F	9	1	-	-
G	1	-	-	-
H	2	-	-	-
I	1	-	-	-
J	2	2	2	-
K	2	-	-	1
L	4	-	-	-
M	1	-	2	-
N	1	-	-	-
	28	8	4	1
1950%	68.3	19.5	9.7	2.5
1949%	38.1	4.7	28.6	28.6

x Manufacturers in the Rural District

By comparison with the percentage figures for 1949 these results show a considerable improvement in the bacterial purity of ice cream. The very large manufacturers are able by means of their own laboratory facilities constantly to check the quality of their product at every stage of manufacture, thus ensuring absolute purity. The smaller producer achieves the same result only by constant care and attention to every detail and with the help of the sampling facilities provided by the Local Authority. But both are subject to the risk that careless haphazard retailing procedures can bring an otherwise satisfactory product into disrepute. For this reason I consider that the routine visits of sanitary inspectors to dealers, backed by the resources of the Bacteriologist, has played no small part in improving the techniques of retailing, and in the care of maintenance of equipment.

The quality of the ice cream from an ingredient point of view is primarily the responsibility of the Food and Drugs Authority (i.e. the County Council) although the district Council may enquire into this aspect if they so desire.



## UNSTOUND FOOD

The quantities of various foodstuffs found to be unfit for human consumption are set out in detail in the under-mentioned tables. As in previous years the condition of the food was largely brought to the notice of the department voluntarily by the shopkeepers and in no instance was it necessary to resort to formal action by seizure and condemnation orders. No proceedings were instituted in respect of foreign bodies in food, although two separate complaints were received. In each of these cases a warning to the trader was issued.

The disposal of unsound food in the majority of instances was by processing for animal feeding by the Reigate Corporation.

### (i) PRESERVED FOODS

Meat and Meat Products		Fish and Fish Products	
Corned Beef	17 x 6lbs	Crab paste	4 tins
" "	15 x 12ozs	Crayfish	4 tins
Canned Rabbit	3 tins	Herrings in tomato	6 "
Ham	1 tin	Pilchards	6 "
Luncheon meat	28lbs.	Sardines	6 "
Potted meat	4 jars	Fish Paste	3 jars
Vegetables		Jams, Pickles & Sauces	
Carrots	12 tins	Blackberry jam	2 jars
French Beans	4 "	Marmalade	22 lbs
Mixed Vegetables	8 "	Pineapple jam	1 tin
Poas	35 "	Plum jam	8 tins
Fruit		Syrup	4 "
Apple Puree	14 tins	Mayonnaise	50 bots.
Apricots	3 "	Pickles	6 "
Peaches	4 "	Tomato juice	5 tins
Raspberries	6 bots.	" ketchup	15 bots.
Rhubarb	3 tins	Salad Cream	11 "
Victoria Plums	16 "		

### (ii) OTHER FOODS

Cereal & Flour Products		Meat & Meat Products	
Breakfast Cereals	2 pkts.	Beef	98 lbs.
Custard Powder	8 "	1 beast's head, heart, lungs and spleen.	
Flour	16 lbs	Pork	31 lbs.
Macaroni	1 lb.	Bacon	129 lbs.
Oats	3½ lbs.	Sausages	30½ lbs.
Pudding Powder	192 lbs.	Chicken Paste	4 lbs.
Rusks	15 pkts.	Meat Extract	1 jar
Semolina	44 lbs.		& 5 lbs.
Soya Flour	19 lbs.		
Fish			
Cod's Roos	2 lbs.		
Approximate Total Weight		8 cwts., 3 qtrs., 24 lbs., 12 ozs.	



### OFFENSIVE TRADES

During the year complaints were received concerning obnoxious odours emanating from certain premises in the Parish of Horley, where mole-skins were being processed. There were other reports of smoke nuisance. A detailed investigation was put in hand and observations kept over a period at varying times of the day, in addition a house to house enquiry was made covering 123 separate dwellings. As a result of these enquiries a special report was presented to the Council, who found that there was no condition which justified action by the Council. It is interesting to note that since the Council received this report and the subsequent report which appeared in the local press, no further complaints have been received. The premises remain, however, under observation.

### MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

In October 1950, a comprehensive survey of the two caravan sites at Bear Green was undertaken, when it was found that there were 131 structures on those two sites; 105 roadworthy caravans of the trailer type and 26 other structures. Arising out of the report on this survey, the Council decided to apply to the Ministry of Health for an Order, bringing into legal effect Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936, and to relinquish their powers under the Surrey County Council Act 1931. This Order came into operation in December 1950. The question of the contract of these two sites was still under discussion at the end of December 1950.

### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

This Act came into force on the 31st March, 1950 and repealed the Rats and Mice Destruction Act 1919. The Council held delegated powers from the County Council in respect of the latter Act and the new Act provided new powers and duties. The prescribed duties are:-

1. To take such steps as may be necessary to secure as far as practicable that their district is kept free from rats and mice.
2. From time to time to carry out such inspections as may be necessary for the purpose of (1)
3. To destroy rats and mice on land of which they are the occupier, and otherwise to keep such land so far as practicable free from rats and mice.
4. To enforce the duties of owners and occupiers and to carry out such operations as may be authorised.
5. To keep such records and make such reports as may be required by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

One rodent operator had been employed since the 8th November, 1948 and following representations made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Council decided to appoint a second operator who commenced his duties on the 19th June, 1950. Transport is provided in the form of two 8 h.p. light vans.

The service provided to occupiers of domestic premises is free, the cost being borne jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Council, while for commercial premises a charge on the basis of time, materials and travelling expenses.



The work carried out by the operators is shown below which may I think be generally regarded as satisfactory. In addition to this work and at the request of the County Council, the five school canteens are visited once a quarter for rodent control operations if necessary and in May of each year for an annual treatment with D.D.T. spray to reduce the amount of infestation by flies.

There is however one aspect to which I ought to draw attention. As will be seen above the Act places on the Council the duty of inspecting their district in order that they may take such steps as may be practicable to deal with rats and mice. This duty of inspection applies to all premises, both domestic and commercial. This also applies to farms. In this rural district, covering approximately 81 square miles, it has not been found possible to devote any time to such work, neither has it been possible, except by casual and incidental visits, to ascertain the extent to which the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Threshing and dismantling of Ricks) Regulation are complied with.

The County Agriculture Committee provide a service which is available to farmers, but that Committee do not possess the statutory authority to inspect farms for the presence of rats and mice, neither are they empowered to serve any notice upon the occupier of farm land to take steps to eliminate rats and mice.

One hundred and twenty seven notifications were received of infestations by rats or mice and a further forty-seven infestations were found during routine inspections. The total number of visits made was four hundred and fifty-seven; involving two hundred and seventy-one properties.

The following table summarises the work carried out:-

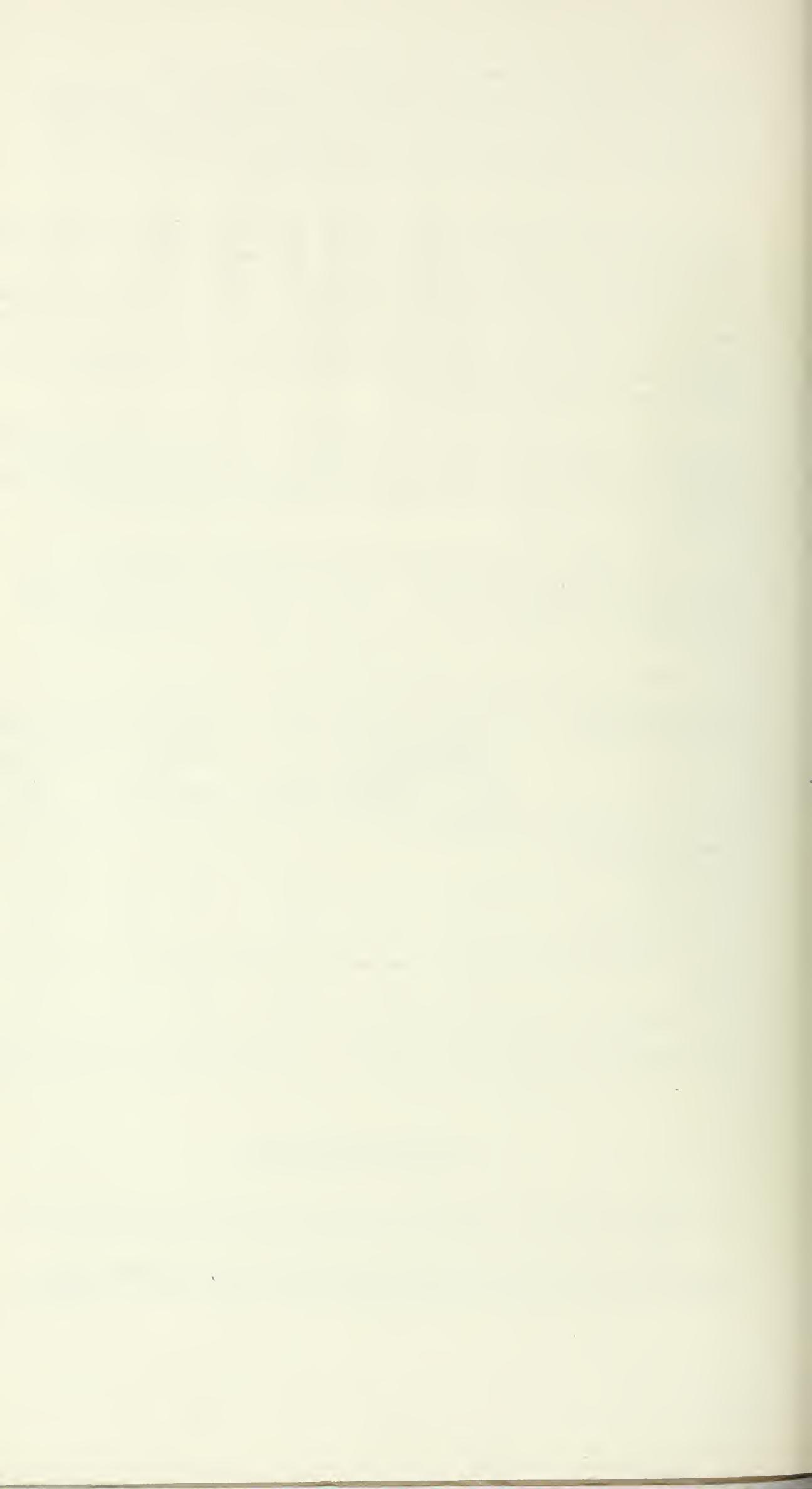
Type of Property by Occupier	Number of Reports of Infestation.			Infestations found and treated		
	Notified	Otherwise discovered	Total	Rats		Mice
				Major	Minor	
Local Authority's properties	-	3	3	3	-	-
Dwellings	103	30	133	12	96	33
Business Premises	24	14	38	3	24	12
TOTAL:	127	47	174	18	120	45

In addition 16 manholes in the various sewer systems were tested and treated

#### MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION

The Council have provided one mortuary in the rural district which is situated at Horley and which received nine bodies during the year.

The Council accepted the responsibility for the payment of the mortuary fee in respect of one body taken to the Horsham U.D.C. mortuary.



## HOUSING

### (a) New accommodation - by the local authority

One of the more noteworthy features of housing in the rural district during 1950 was the adoption by the Council of a provisional programme of council house building, planned to cover the next five years. While it may be a year or two before the full effects of this decision can be appreciated, there is little doubt that such a plan will prove to be a considerable contribution to the relief of the housing problems in the district. Prior to this date no orderly scheme of building could be seen in the Council's activities; wherever land was readily available, it was acquired and building operations commenced. With the limitation on the number of houses to be erected in any one year, the inevitable effect was to concentrate the new houses where land was available, and not necessarily where the housing need was greatest. One example of this is well illustrated in the parish of Charlwood where 38 houses and 4 flats had been either completed or were under construction by the end of 1950.

An essential part of this scheme was the division of the rural district into housing areas. These areas, fewer than the number of parishes, were based on the following considerations.

- (1) the existing centres of community interest.
- (2) location of employment.
- (3) means of communications.
- (4) the known housing need.

The selection of a site in an individual parish will now serve an area much greater than that of the parish; this in turn will lead to the building of larger groups of houses, which in itself is a considerable advantage. The administration of large numbers of small groups of houses scattered throughout the area, places an uneconomic burden on the various departments of the Council who are concerned with the houses after they are completed, i.e. rent collections, refuse collection and housing maintenance - inspection and repair.

The programme adopted assumed that the Ministry of Health would permit the erection of one hundred houses in each year and that by the end of 1956 the interim target of building up to sixty percent of the 1950 waiting list would have been achieved.

The programme is not intended to be rigid, but is subject to minor amendments in the light of prevailing circumstances, but it does indicate the site requirements in successive years so that the acquisition of further sites can proceed in an orderly manner.

As in many other districts there is a substantial reservoir of under-occupied privately owned and council owned cottages. The construction therefore of a larger proportion of houses of a type other than three-bedroom houses will enable a certain amount of redistribution of accommodation to take place. This in itself will be a welcome contribution to the solution of the housing problem since it avoids the construction of an excessive number of council houses.

The number of new housing units completed and occupied during the year were as follows:-

Parish	Houses	Flats
Capel	2	-
Charlwood	6	-
Horley	8	8
Newdigate	10	-
Ockley	4	4
Total:	30	12



On the 31st December, 1950 the total permanent housing accommodation owned by the Council was as follows:-

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
Pro-war	192	20
Post-war	322	24
Under construction at 31st Dec. 1950.	76	20
	<u>590</u>	<u>64</u>

(b) New accommodation - by private enterprise

Although very little building by private enterprise occurred in the rural district during 1950, twelve new houses were completed and eighteen units of accommodation were provided by the conversion of large houses into flats.

Only one licence for the erection of a privately owned house was issued in 1950, but in anticipation of a number of building licences being available in early 1951, the Housing Officer was directed to investigate each application on the basis of housing need, and to report to the respective Committees. In accordance with instructions given by the Council applications from persons not already living in the rural district were excluded from consideration for the time being, as the Council wished to give priority to those applicants who were already living in the rural district but under unsatisfactory conditions.

(c) Selection of Tenants

The constitution of the Tenants Selection Committees was reviewed and two standing Committees appointed; one comprising the nine representatives for the parish of Horley to meet regularly for the selection of tenants for accommodation in that parish; the other Committee comprising in the first instance the senior representatives to select tenants for accommodation in other parishes, to meet as and when required. This latter Committee is joined by other parish representatives when accommodation is available in any parish under its jurisdiction.

During the year the selection of tenants continued to be guided by the Gibson report, whose recommendations had in the main been adopted by the Council. The assessment of overcrowding on the basis of available bedroom accommodation continued to prove satisfactory.

The primary basis of the selection of tenants remained housing need and not ability to pay rent. So long as the Council do not operate a rent rebate scheme, there will always be the possibility that some very deserving applicant may not be able to accept the accommodation offered because of his inability to pay the required rent. To offset this possibility the transfer of a few tenants of pre-war houses able to pay the higher rents of post-war houses has been made, thus releasing the cheaper pre-war accommodation for lower income group applicants. The continued increase in building costs suggests that this exchange system should be expanded and should possibly include an exchange between tenants in privately owned houses and tenants of council houses.

As mentioned above the number of new council houses completed and occupied during the year was forty-two and these houses were occupied by families whose living circumstances were as follows:-

(a) overcrowding	27
(b) lacking separate accommodation	3
(c) urgent health factor	4
(d) evicted families	3
(e) key workers (i.e. agriculture)	2
(f) insanitary and unhealthy living conditions	3



As a result of these selections two houses, three flats, four huts and three flats in requisitioned premises became available for re-letting, so that a total of fifty-four families were dealt with during the year.

Concern over some increase in arrears of rent led the Council to ask for reports by the Housing Officer on tenants who were persistently in arrears. These reports have been instrumental in bringing to the notice of the Committee some of the personal problems of their tenants; and also enable the Housing Officer and his staff to offer advice and assistance to tenants in difficulty. They have the further advantage that in the event of the Council having to take proceedings for eviction, their decision can be made with the full knowledge of all the facts and not simply on the basis that rent is in arrears.

As mentioned above the Council owned 558 houses and flats. The contribution to the repairs fund of £7. per house/flat was barely adequate for the demands made upon it. To avoid further inroads into the fund, the Council decided to discontinue the free issue of materials for internal decoration, except in the case of certain post-war houses. Internal decoration is now only undertaken on a change of tenancy, or where the tenant is unable to undertake the necessary work himself by reason of age or infirmity, or where the tenant is a widow. Up to the date of this decision the following quantities of material had been issued:-

Distemper -	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	approximate cost £135.
Ceilingite -	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	" £20.
Paint -	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons.	" £114.

The statement of visits shows that 628 visits were made to Council houses and requisitioned premises in connection with repairs, and the following work was carried out:-

#### COUNCIL COTTAGES

##### SUMMARY: WORK CARRIED OUT

		Council Houses.	Req. Premises.	Total
1.	Leaking roofs repaired ... ... ...	43	41	84
2.	Eavesscutters repaired or provided ...	8	1	9
3.	Rainwater pipes repaired, replaced or provided	7	10	17
4.	Rainwater butts provided ... ...	4	-	4
5.	Chimneys repaired ... ... ...	15	27	42
6.	External walls repaired ... ... ...	6	6	12
7.	External walls treated with waterproofing solution	-	30	30
8.	Soil removed away from walls ... ...	1	-	1
9.	Sub-floor ventilation provided or improved			
10.	Wood floors repaired ... ... ...	4	1	5
11.	Exterior of premises painted ... ...	16	3	19
12.	Windows repaired or sashcords renewed	62	42	104
13.	Doors repaired or renewed ... ...	35	4	39
14.	Plastering to walls and ceilings repaired	14	4	18
15.	Bedroom or living room walls cleansed	130	21	151
16.	Ceilings cleansed ... ... ...	96	15	111
17.	Passages and staircases cleansed ...	52	2	54
18.	Sculleries cleansed ... ... ...	16	-	16
19.	Food Store ventilation provided or improved	6	-	6
20.	Food Stores cleansed ... ... ...	1	1	2
21.	Fireplaces repaired or renewed ...	43	-	43
22.	Kitchen ranges replaced by open fires with back boilers	14	23	37
23.	Kitchen ranges replaced by open fires	1	-	1
24.	Washing coppers repaired or renewed.	11	-	11
25.	Sinks provided or repaired ... ...	2	6	8
26.	Insanitary stone sinks replaced ...	-	3	5
27.	Sink waste pipes trapped or repaired	19	13	32
28.	Sink gullies repaired or renewed ...	5	6	11



29.	Drains repaired or relaid	...	...	...	4	2	6
30.	New lengths of drain provided	...	...	-	4	4	
31.	W.C's. cleansed	...	...	...	4	9	13
32.	W.C's. repaired	...	...	...	44	9	53
33.	Soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	1	-	-	1
34.	Pail closets repaired	...	...	5	1	1	6
35.	Lavatory basins provided	...	...	1	-	-	1
36.	Yards and paths provided or repaired	...	...	5	-	-	5
37.	Dustbins provided	...	...	66	32	98	
38.	Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	1	2	3	
39.	Mains water supply provided in lieu of wells or springs			4	-	-	4
40.	Water service pipes repaired	...	...	95	34	129	
41.	Fences renewed	...	...	15	6	21	
42.	Gates repaired or renewed	...	...	7	4	11	
43.	Ball valves and taps re-washed or renewed	...	...	55	29	84	
44.	Electric switches and wiring renewed	...	...	39	21	60	
45.	New draining boards supplied	...	...	13	-	13	
46.	Choked drains cleared	...	...	22	22	44	
47.	Gas cookers repaired	...	...	3	-	-	3
48.	Domestic hot water boilers repaired	...	...	4	-	-	4
49.	Electric power points provided	...	...	3	-	-	3
50.	Footpaths and roads resurfaced	...	...	1	-	-	1
51.	Disused wells filled in	...	...	-	1	1	

In addition to the work carried out at requisitioned premises conversion work was undertaken at two sites in Buckland and Newdigate to provide temporary accommodation for a further fifteen families.

